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EUROPE.

Imminent Danger of an Insurrection in Paris.

Warning Proclamations by President Thiers and the Government.

Terrible Scenes and Melees in the Montmartre Suburb.

Two French Generals Executed for Resisting the Insurgents.

Fraternization of the Nationals, Soldiers, and the People.

Mail News Explanatory of Earlier Telegrams.

FRANCE.

Probable Revolution in Paris—Proclamation by President Thiers—The Malcontents Compromising the Republic.

LONDON, March 19—2½ A. M.—President THIERS has issued a proclamation, appealing to the reason and patriotism of the citizens of Paris to preserve order. He says he is informed that the malcontents of the Montmartre have planted their guns so as to demolish the dwellings of their fellow-citizens. He declares that by such acts as these the Republic is fatally compromised, because a Republic accompanied by disorders will be lost. He insists that the present Government is really republican, and no friend of the Republic should strike at it. The Government will take the cannon from these men who, misled by deceiving politicians, seek to inaugurate civil war. He draws a picture of the deplorable results of their doings, showing how the reviving commerce of the city is stopped and the shops are deserted. He continues: The Government, hoping the malcontents will return to their duty as good citizens and obey the laws, still withholds orders to proceed to extreme measures to free the country of a new enemy; but it is determined to act when necessary, and deliver the principals over to justice. The Government relies on the co-operation of all good citizens. The proclamation concludes with these words: "After this warning we shall proceed to force peace, if necessary, at all hazards."

Prompt Measures by the Government—Insurrectionary Action by the National Guards—An Officer Killed by the Mob.

LONDON, March 19—3 A. M.—Events of a most unfortunate character have taken place in Paris, and the situation is hourly becoming graver.

The Government, following up the proclamation of President THIERS, at midnight on Friday, sent a detachment of troops and *gendarmes* to occupy the positions of the insurgents in the Montmartre. A considerable number of cannon were removed, and the *gendarmes* made some 400 prisoners.

In the morning, the National Guards of Belleville and Montmartre, with many unarmed soldiers of the line, arrived on the scene, and released the prisoners.

Gen. VINOY, who was in command of the Government forces, had posted a cordon of troops around the hill of Montmartre, and planted *mitrailleuses* at the approaches, and his sentinels prevented all persons from ascending the hill.

The batteries of *mitrailleuses* were soon surrounded by angry groups, who demanded to know why the authorities distrusted the people, and if it was their intention to massacre them. The soldiers, when asked if they meant to fire on the citizens, made no reply, and soon a general fraternization commenced. The people were allowed to draw the *mitrailleuses* aside and ascend the heights. The companies of soldiers on the summit fraternized with the Nationals, who were guarding the cannon still in their possession. As fresh troops arrived on the ground, the people shouted to them "Reverse arms!" and the order was obeyed.

At 10 o'clock A. M. the Nationals held the ground again, and prevented all unarmed persons from going up the hill.

At the same hour a serious conflict occurred in the Place Pigalle, at the end of a street leading from the heights. Some artillery men and chasseurs were surrounded by an angry mob, who accosted them with shouts of "Go and fight the Prussians!"

At 11 o'clock many battalions of National Guards, fully organized, marched into the Montmartre shouting "*Vive la Republique!*" The district was then wholly in the possession of the Nationals, the soldiers having deserted. Not a *gendarme*, not a single regular was visible.

All the National Guards were amply supplied with cartridges, and appeared determined to retain their cannon and hold their position on the heights.

The purposes of the insurgents are still indefinite. Their main object just now is resistance to the Government. The crowds in the Montmartre and Belleville, however, are unanimous in their clamors against the Assembly at Bordeaux. They demand its immediate dissolution and the election of a new body which shall sit in Paris.

At 6 o'clock Saturday evening the agitation and uncertainty continue. The troops have been withdrawn from the Faubourgs, where the people appear excited and hostile.

Startling facts connected with the events of the morning have become known.

Gen. FARON was surrounded, for several hours, by the mob, in the Montmartre. His troops proved faithful; they charged and took three barricades, using the bayonet, and finally cut their way out and escaped. Gen. LE COMTE, and others, were not so fortunate. Abandoned by their men they were made prisoners by the rioters, and are now detained in the Chatean Rouge. Gen. PATUREL was wounded.

A Lieutenant of chasseurs, while endeavoring to disengage his horse from the crowd, drew his sabre. He was instantly dragged from his horse and killed. A melée followed, in which an artilleryman and two Nationals were wounded. But the fighting soon ceased. The soldiers abandoned their posts and mingled with the crowd, distributing among them their cartridges, and relinquishing their Chassepots. The artillerymen suffered the people to remove two *mitrailleuses*, making no further show of resistance. The *gendarmes* alone proved faithful to the Government, but were too few in number to be effective, and were withdrawn.

Another Government Proclamation—No Coup D'Etat Intended—Two French Generals Executed by the Insurgents—Calmness of the Victims.

LONDON, March 19—4 P. M.—Dispatches state that yesterday morning the troops succeeded in capturing forty cannon in the Montmartre. Of these the people retook five without fighting. The remainder were removed to a place of safety.

The rebels killed, cut up and ate the horse of a staff-officer who was surrounded and made prisoner.

The Government has issued another proclamation repudiating any intention of a *coup d'état*, warning the communists who seek to pillage Paris that they will ruin France, and appealing to the National Guards to put an end to the condition of anarchy into which they have plunged the capital.

At 9 o'clock P. M. it was reported that Gens. LECOMTE and CLEMENT-THOMAS, the latter formerly Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards, who were captured in the morning, had been shot by the insurgents after a summary trial. The news spread consternation through the city.

Gen. VINOY's staff, all the troops of the line, and the entire force of *gendarmes* have retired to the left bank of the Seine, leaving the National Guards to restore order on the right.

The Nationals are assembled at various points. The boulevards are crowded; but there has been no further conflict. The shops are closed, and the omnibuses have stopped running.

PARIS, Sunday, March 19, via LONDON, March 19—5 P. M.—The journals this morning confirm the report of the execution of Gens. LECOMTE and CLEMENT-THOMAS. After their capture, they were taken to the garden of the Rue des Rosiers, Montmartre, where the Central Revolutionary Committee hold their sittings. After a brief trial, they were condemned to suffer death, and were taken out and shot. All accounts say they died bravely.

The *Journal des Débats* says: "Yesterday will be considered as one of the gloomiest hours in the history of France. The Revolution, under the banner of pillage, is the mistress of Paris. France will condemn these horrible assassinations, and this odious insurrection which is without pretext or purpose. Will the Provinces come to our aid, or must the Germans re-enter the capital? This terrible day has wrought more damage to the Republic than all the BONAPARTES."

Rumored Assassination of Gen. Vinoy—The Homeward March of the Germans Checked.

LONDON, March 19—8 P. M.—Special dispatches to London journals say Gen. VINOY has also been shot. The report has not yet been confirmed and is not credited.

LONDON, March 19—10½ P. M.—The latest news is that the Nationals of Montmartre have seized and now occupy the staff and general head-quarter buildings of the National Guard of Paris in the Place Vendôme.

The *Echo of Parliament* says in consequence of the disturbances in Paris the Emperor WILLIAM has provisionally stopped the movements of the German troops.

The Rothschilds and the French Loan—Napoleon En Route for England—Partial Occupation of Dieppe by the Germans.

BRUSSELS, March 19.—The *Etoile Belge* learns that the French Government has negotiated a loan with the ROTHSCHILDS of two milliards of francs, at 5 per cent, interest, price 75.

The *Gazette*, of Luxembourg, says, citizens of the Grand Duchy were expelled from Paris, either because the exequatur of the French consul at Luxembourg was revoked for violation of neutrality, or because they were among the class who had no means of subsistence.

The *Journal des Débats* last week advised diffusion of education and a better training for Frenchmen. Then their powers will be increased to seek for their revenge in an improved administration of affairs and the extension of public liberties.

VERVIERS, March 19.—NAPOLEON will take a special train at Herbesthal at 9 o'clock to-night, and come through to this city without stopping.

LONDON, March 19—11½ P. M.—A dispatch just received from Dieppe announces that Prussian troops from Amiens have arrived there, and occupied one-half of the town. The French garrison retains the other half.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Return to Madrid of King Amadeus and the Queen.

MADRID, March 19.—King AMADEUS returned to Madrid today, accompanied by the Queen. They were received with enthusiasm by the populace.

BORDEAUX, March 19.—HENRI ROCHEFORT is here suffering from a relapse of his recent sickness.

M. JULES MIRES, the banker of this city, is dangerously ill.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAM-SHIP DONAU.

The steam-ship *Donau*, which left Bremen on March 4, and Southampton on March 7, reached this port yesterday. By the courtesy of Capt. ERNST, valued additions to our files were received at this office. Our latest letters and papers are fresher by two days than those gotten by the *Algeria*.

NEW FRANCE

The Treaty of Peace in the National Assembly—A Scene for History—Defending the Empire—Victor Hugo Speaks—Closing Incidents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BORDEAUX, Friday, March 3, 1871.

I said in a late letter that the vote upon the treaty of peace was remitted to the morrow, but it was not without great commotion and a great deal of sparring. The members of the Left demanded copies of the treaty, and M. THIERS desired to engage fifteen copyists, so that each of the bureaus could have a copy in two hours' time. This was not agreed to, however, and by a vote of the Assembly, after a speech by M. GAMBETTA, the consideration of the treaty was deferred until the members could have copies in their hands. The session of yesterday was a very important one, and second only to the session which elected the new Government. But it was, after all, a very sad spectacle, and one which the majority would have hidden from the eyes of the world. To the members of the Right, patriotic men and devoted lovers of their fair country, it was painful in the extreme to find that after so many and so bitter experiences there were men in their midst who could not forget themselves, their personal glory and their individual theories in an hour so solemn and so important. M. VICTOR HUGO is a great poet, a great man, and he spoke eloquently in the tribune; but he was risking the welfare of his country for the sake of his own popularity when he said that France would soon take her revenge at Berlin, and for Alsace she would soon take the Rhenish provinces and the City of Coblentz. M. LOUIS BLANC is an accomplished orator and a gifted man, but to what avail his Socialistic theories or his Utopian dream of the Republic of the United States of Europe when it was merely a question of peace or war. Several other members of the Left said what they were expected to say against peace, and either denounced the authors of the treaty, or made threats of vengeance against Prussia at a later period. The Right protested vigorously against these uncalled-for sentiments, and endeavored to show how unfortunate they were at a time when the majority was protesting against the right of conquest. I do not know how the world may regard the conduct of these men, but it seems to me that even their warmest friends must condemn their language; for, in the words of M. VICTOR HUGO alone, the Comte DE BISMARCK finds excuse for his hard terms, and even for the policy of crippling France so thoroughly now that she will be unable to take the threatened revenge. If, as these men assert, the war is to begin again within ten years, the world will agree that, in the cause of humanity, Germany is right in clipping the wings of this pugnacious Gallic cock. The absurd part of the matter is that these men are the very ones who disclaim any part in the war for which they threaten revenge, and who insult the Empire and the Emperor as the cause of the war for which they swear vengeance on Prussia. The truth is that this party of so-called Republicans is the most illogical, inconsistent and incoherent party in the known world.

READING THE TREATY.

Amid the most profound emotion, M. VICTOR LEFRANC read the treaty agreed upon between the Comte DE BISMARCK and the negotiators, his voice being frequently drowned by hisses or by cries of "Oh! Oh!" from the benches on the left. In an eloquent and telling speech M. LEFRANC advocated the adoption of the treaty. M. BAMBERGER, in the name of many deputies of the Eastern provinces, entreated the Chamber to repulse a treaty, which was, according to him, a sentence of death. "But one man," declared M. BAMBERGER, "ought to sign it; that man is NAPOLEON III., whose name will forever rest nailed to the pillory of infamy in history." There were loud cries of "Yes, yes; that is true," coming mainly from the Left.

DEFENDING THE EMPIRE.

At this moment there was a great commotion in the House, and upon the front seats of the right a most violent altercation, extending to the steps of the tribune. M. CONTI was trying to speak, was hissed and jeered, and pushed back from the tribune, while the members of the right, ashamed of this manner of choking a member, were shouting "let him speak" at the top of their voices. The Chamber was agitated and excited, one half of the members being upon the floor. It was amid furious cries that M. CONTI finally entered the tribune, but the confusion only increased, while near by was M. LANGLOIS struggling out of his coat to get away from the friends who held him, crying like a drunken man or a maniac to be let loose to punch the head of "that man." The more his friends held him the more determined M. LANGLOIS was to get at M. CONTI, who calmly folded his arms and gave a curl of the lip as his eyes turned upon this stage spectacle. There are rumors that each time M. LANGLOIS turned his head aside, it was to tell his friend to hold him tight, after the manner of the scene in Richwich, but this is believed to be a slander upon the honorable Deputy from Paris. M. GREVY sounded his bell again and again, raising his voice to conjure the Assembly to remain calm, for M. CONTI had the right to be heard. It was only after a great waste of time that the revolutionists would permit him to speak, and even then he was insulted at almost every word. M. CONTI protested against the words just pronounced, and against any unjust crimination against a past to which many members beside himself had been attached. [Protests, and cries of "No! No!"] "You say no," said M. CONTI. "Are there not then many of my colleagues here who swore allegiance to the Empire? [A great tumult and cries of "No!"] Who like myself have kept their devotion, and who certainly will not repudiate the duties which devolve upon them——". "Enough! enough!" cried the Left, again rising, and once more men were seen trying to get at the orator. Again some members advised M. CONTI to cease speaking, but he refused to descend, and in spite of insults, threats, and menace, continued his discourse.

VICTOR HUGO SPEAKS.

A momentary tumult of an extraordinary character gave rise to a new scene. The grand poet tried to crush M. CONTI by his eagle eye, and to quell the storm by the grandeur of his presence. M. VICTOR HUGO mounted the tribune, but M. CONTI did not sink upon the floor; M. HUGO turned to the crowd in all his majesty, but there was not a sound the less; M. VICTOR HUGO raised his voice in speech, but the jeers and insults continued, and, like a schoolboy who has forgotten his piece, the great poet descended, leaving M. CONTI as calm as ever, and as determined to be heard out. The running fire of insults and howls which punctuated M. CONTI's sentences were inexpressibly ludicrous.

ATTEMPTED VIOLENCE.

As the member from Corsica descended several members, jealous of the honors gained by M. LANGLOIS, or struck by the bravery of M. LANGLOIS in wrestling with his friends to get at the member, rushed toward the tribune with clenched fists and menacing words, each anxious to be held, or ambitious of the honor of punching M. CONTI's head. M. COCHERY, who has been considered quite a gentleman, was particularly excited, and crying "to prison with him," "take him to jail," rushed forward as if to carry his own sentence into execution. M. COCHERY was held by his friends, he having a close-fitting coat. M. CONTI was the least disturbed of any man there, and he walked to his bench with a calm grace and an unruffled brow, which showed that he had more of the gentleman in him than could be found in the whole pack of those bowling like wolves about him. His very *sang froid* made me feel a little regret that M. LANGLOIS had not succeeded in getting entirely out of his coat, for behind M. CONTI's calm I saw a flashing turn of the eye, which made me think that he could meet the Deputy from Paris with a "straight blow from the shoulder," which would have taught him good manners or given him a black eye. There was no way of quelling this storm until the bald head of M. GREVY disappeared in his hat, which he pressed down to his ears by a vigorous blow upon the top, which said, "Gentlemen, the session is suspended."

RESUMPTION OF THE SESSION.

It was when the session was again resumed that M. VICTOR HUGO made his menacing speech, as imprudent as it was high-flown and eloquent, followed by several others in the same strain. Gen. CHANGARNIER uttered some just words of reproof for this vain *jactance* and gasconade, but it was only when M. THIERS rose that the tumult was stilled. The vote was at length taken, 653 voting, and 546 for peace. ASHBY.

Funeral of the the Mayor of Strasbourg.

The funeral of M. KUSS, the Mayor of Strasbourg, took place at Bordeaux, on March 3. The deputies from the Bas-Rhin, the Municipal Council of Bordeaux, and a large number of other deputies, and some of the Ministers, among whom was M. JULES SIMON, followed the hearse to the railway terminus. A military guard was drawn up to receive the procession. Several speeches were delivered. M. GAMBETTA rendered homage to the deceased in an eloquent address and praised the devotion and heroism of the City of Strasbourg. M. GAMBETTA added: "Force separates us, but only for a time, from Alsace, which is the traditional cradle of French patriotism. Our brothers in that unhappy country have done their duty to the last. May they console themselves with the thought that France will henceforth have no other policy than their deliverance. To obtain this result the Republicans must again swear implacable hatred against all dynasties—to the false Cæsars who bring about all these disasters. Let us forget all divisions and unite ourselves closely to the thought of patriotism, the desire for a patriotic revenge, which will be the protest of right and justice against force and rapacity." The people, most deeply moved, cried "Long live Alsace!" The Mayor of Bordeaux then expressed a few words of sympathy for their former colleague, and claimed in the name of the city the honor of defraying the expenses of the funeral. The crowd, which manifested deep emotion, then withdrew.

ENGLAND.

The Nation's Position in Relation to the Great Powers—Earl Granville's Statement.

In the House of Lords, on March 6, there was a smart passage between the Marquis of SALISBURY and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, arising out of a motion for copies of the several international guarantees to which this country is a party, and which gave the Marquis an opportunity of severely criticising and condemning the policy of the Government, and censuring them for not having placed the military and naval forces upon such a footing as would enable us to maintain our treaty obligations. In reply to the Marquis of SALISBURY, Earl GRANVILLE said: "I really cannot imagine why the noble Marquis used the phrase in showing in what estimation we were held in all over Europe, if it was with any other view than that I have pointed out. If he disclaims it others have used it; but it is not a phrase adapted to taunt us, because we have maintained a just and impartial neutrality. I admit that remarks have been repeatedly made in this country, that we are sinking down to a second or third rate Power; but when I come to test it in some tangible form, I fail to find that that is the estimation in which we are held on the Continent, and when Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's circular was made known, the mode and manner in which it was done were alike distasteful to the then belligerent as well as ourselves. We were the first to complain, and we declined to go into the conference unless Russia withdrew it. And what is more, although the Governments of Europe wished that the conference should be held in another capital, and although we expressed no wish whatever upon the matter, and only put forward London as a last place, and as an alternative to other places, the European Governments unanimously decided that London was the proper place for holding the conference. Now, with regard to our position in the councils of Europe, it is not to be judged by the articles in newspapers. With regard to the belligerents, I regret to say there has been on both sides a feeling of some little irritation, yet from the determination of Count BISMARCK that those only who made war should make peace, when we were ready to tender our friendly advice, if any inference is to be drawn from it, I consider it to be an indirect compliment in itself to England. Another point raised by the noble Marquis was the incapability of understanding the precise manner in which we stood with respect to Germany. An untoward thing happened in the Senate, and nothing could be more prompt or more cordial than the declaration given on this subject. There is a correspondence on the subject to which the noble Marquis has referred, and I think those who have seen the correspondence cannot complain of the tone adopted by Germany in those transactions. England was the only European Power which had a representative at Versailles, and the conciliatory spirit which had been shown could not be interpreted otherwise than as a compliment to this country. With respect to France, we naturally felt more dissatisfaction with regard to her, from the fact of the great calamities and reverses to which she had been subjected. She is angry with us; not unnaturally—though I believe our policy was just and right—because we did not fly to her assistance in time of need. But in the appeals of France to us is there any idea of our being feeble and useless? Why, she comes asking us to give our strength and force to her appeals. Was this indicative of weakness on the part of this country? I entirely deny that we have lost our position, as the noble Lord says. The noble Marquis has given your Lordships a very slight description of our various guarantees and liabilities, but he has said things in which I cannot entirely agree. I ask any person who looks at the position of affairs, whether it is our duty to lay down general principles as to the application of different liabilities in which we may be involved. I think that is not our duty, and I think I should be acting contrary to my duty if I endeavored to give any definition at all. When a puzzling query was put to a Turkish diplomatist respecting a doubtful alternative, he replied, "When a lady is in an interesting position, it is impossible for me to tell whether her child will be a boy or a girl, and I must decline to answer the question until the child is born," and so here I would say, that when our duty calls upon us to recognize an obligation, I will defer my opinion until the obligation arises, and then I will act as the honor and the interest of the country require. No doubt, treaties of this kind exist. There is a treaty dating nearly 400 years back with respect to Portugal, and there is a treaty of recent date with reference to Luxembourg, respecting which I may say that our liabilities are absolutely of an infinitesimal character. The noble Marquis asks me if there has been any correspondence? I believe there has been correspondence with respect to the treaty with Portugal, and also with respect to the treaty with Luxemburg. There is in your Lordship's hands correspondence relating to the treaty of 1856, and the events connected therewith. I am not aware of any further correspondence, and that is the only answer I can give on that point. I entirely deny the description the noble Marquis has given of the helplessness of this country. I think the events of the last six months have shown that we are not so impotent for offense or defense as the noble Marquis has represented. As to our army preparations, a discussion has taken place in this House which was conducted by competent persons, and we shall have further opportunities of considering the great changes which it is proposed to effect, but I deny that we are in a position which incapacitates us from fulfilling the obligations into which we have entered. I feel strongly on this matter, because the noble Marquis begs that we will not go on with this permanent system of braggadocio. I utterly deny that the noble Marquis can bring from anything I have written anything that bears the slightest semblance of braggadocio. We adopted a certain policy last year, and we have endeavored to meet circumstances as they arose. We have not been successful in stopping war, but I believe we have been successful in keeping the country out of entanglements, and I believe we have contributed to localize the war and prevent it from being a general conflagration. As the noble Marquis derided the usefulness of our army, I am afraid that what I am going to say about the navy will not add to his comfort; but a distinguished American Commodore, speaking from great experience, told me, the other day, that he had been struck with the admirable state of our navy, which, he said, was superior to all the other navies with which he was acquainted (hear, hear.) I must say that when you get this sort of independent declaration in support of the assertion of her Majesty's Government, I trust neither your Lordships nor the public will go to bed to-night convinced by the speech of the noble Marquis. I have no objection to the motion which the noble Marquis has made, but I thought it necessary to make these few remarks to repel his observations (hear, hear.)

The Adoption for the Forces of the Martini-Henry Rifle.

From the London Standard, March 6.

It is with the greatest gratification that we are able to state that the Committee's final report will be presented to Parliament in the course of at most a few days. With the reports and the evidence given in the appendices to the main document we shall be able to deal as soon as the paper has become public property in the customary manner. We may, however, confidently notify the general conclusions arrived at and sanctioned by the Secretary for War. In the consideration of the arm itself, the examples put into the hands of troops have been of two natures, one with a very long breech-block suitable to the extraordinary five-inch Boxer cartridge, one with a short breech-action and a suitable short cartridge, officially termed the Boxer-Henry, but, in reality, differing little from the bottle-shaped soldered cartridge produced long previously by Mr. DAW. Both the Martini breech-actions are identical except in respect to their lengths. The shorter one has naturally and properly been preferred. Twenty-two of these short-actioned arms were delivered for trial to certain regiments and ships in October last, and the reports received entirely confirm the views of the Committee as to their preferability, these weapons being now proved in accuracy and general serviceability, equal in every way to those with the long-action, more than 200 of which kind had been previously severely tried by regiments and on shipboard, and variously in England, Ireland, the Mediterranean, and Canada—the Snider rifles in the service being taken as the tests for comparison. In nearly every instance the superiority of accuracy of the Martini-Henry arms, and the simplicity and facility of manipulation of the breech-action, have given complete satisfaction. In some cases, especially at the outset, there were misfires, caused by the weakness of the spiral springs then issued, but the stronger springs which have subsequently been used have practically remedied this deficiency, and whether flat springs be still maintained by some authorities to be more mechanically perfect than spiral springs, and whether any one believes in the correctness of Prof. FOLE's mathematical deductions, or undervalues or dissents from them, the reports from the commanders of troops and sailors are such as to justify the opinion the Committee have expressed, that the spiral spring is suited to the purpose it is applied to in the Martini breech action. We understand they have gone even further, and do not hesitate to declare it as better than the flat spring of the ordinary lock for a military arm. The previous report of the Committee was made in July last year; the present final one was agreed to in the month just passed. The practical trials themselves have extended over a period of eighteen months, and during that interval the Committee have taken evidence as to the mechanical construction of the Martini breech-action. The Committee have further made from time to time experiments to satisfy the suggestions and criticisms contained in the reports rendered to them, and, after carefully surveying the results brought under their notice, have come unanimously to the decision of recommending the short-actioned Martini-Henry rifle for adoption into both the military and naval services. They also, with the like concord, recommend the bottle-shaped ammunition, and for military service the Elcho bayonet. The powder approved by the Committee is Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S No. 6, as giving the most uniform and best results. As the short-action arms now stand approved the dimension of length is nearly two and a half inches less than that recommended in the Committee's previous report, the gain being shown in diminished weight and increased handiness, while the adoption of the same description of rifle for both services will enable one uniform system of manual and platoon exercise to be established. The weight of the approved weapon is eight pounds, twelve ounces, the original Martini patterns having weighed nine and a half pounds nearly. Indeed it is not doing more than justice to credit Col. DIXON and his assistants at Enfield with the commendation deserved by them for the pains, skill and willingness of effort which have been brought to bear by that establishment in aid of the long-continued operations of the Small Arms Committee and the perfection of manufacture of the trial weapons. We may add that the saw-backed sword bayonet recommended is two feet one and three-eighths inches in length and one and a half pounds in weight. Gen. Sir WM. MANSFIELD is said to have expressed a very high opinion of it.

GERMANY.

Reception of the Peace Tidings in Berlin.

A Berlin telegram dated March 3 sets forth that on the morning of that day the Linden and the space before the Royal Palace were filled with a dense crowd, awaiting the publication of the peace. At 12 o'clock precisely, Prince GEORGE of Prussia, Field-Marshal Count WRANGEL, all the Generals in Berlin, and numerous high officers of State, came out of the palace and ranged themselves under the portico. Immediately afterward the Empress, the Crown Princess, (with the young Prince Imperial,) Prince CHARLES, Princess LOUISA, Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, the four young Princesses, and numerous ladies of the Court, appeared on the balcony. Loud and enthusiastic cheering followed, and as soon as Marshal WRANGEL called to obtain silence a younger officer stepped forward, and, in a clear and powerful voice, read the Emperor's dispatch. The people again cheered heartily, during which the Imperial servants scattered great numbers of copies of the dispatch among the crowd. The military bands then played the hymn, "Nun danket alle Gott," in which the people joined. This was succeeded by the national airs, "Heil Dir, im Siegerkranz" and "Die Wacht am Rhein;" after which all the church-bells began to ring, and the artillery thundered out a deafening salvo.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MYSTERY.

Was Capt. Perkins Murdered?—Are Union Men Undergoing Steady Extermination in the South?

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 10, 1871.

This community in general, and our Union circle of friends in particular, were shocked beyond measure as they learned, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., that the lifeless body of Capt. F. W. PERKINS had been found early that morning in his office on Carondelet-street. It lay upon the floor in a pool of blood. About ten feet from the body a small Bullard-Derringer pistol was found, with the shell of the metalic cartridge in the pistol, and the ball driven deep into the brain, entering through the right parietal bone, about one inch above the ear. The office was in great confusion; drawers had been forced open, and the papers and letters lay scattered over the floor. Some attempt had been made to force open the large safe, but without avail. The smaller safe had been unlocked with its proper key, which had been taken from the pocket of deceased. The front door was locked, but the doors leading into the backyard were open. The skull was badly fractured. Aside from the pistol shot wound and the fracture there were no other marks of violence upon the body. Capt. PERKINS was active in his business all of Monday, and with his twin brother remained in the office until about 10 P. M. They left the office and parted for their respective homes. Not a word of despondency fell from his lips, but, on the contrary, he was sanguine of brighter days, and had so remarked to numbers of his friends.

The case is made doubly dark and uncertain from the circumstance that on Monday Capt. PERKINS purchased the pistol which was found near his dead body. His friends claim that his life had been threatened, and that this was but a precautionary measure, while others affirm that he did so for the purpose of self-destruction. With his wife and children, as he parted with them to return to his office on Monday evening, he was unconstrained, cheerful and affectionate; he told his wife that he could not get home early, as he had much work on hand, and that she must not await his coming, but go to bed. Strange it is that this pistol could be fired, and neither the Police nor the private watchmen (near by) hear the report; yet such is the fact.

Capt. PERKINS, who served as Quartermaster on the staff of Gen. CANBY on the return of peace, began his business career as a partner in the shipping house of NORCROSS, PERKINS & HERSY. By his energy and ability he soon become the head of the house, and bought out the interests of his partners, and for several years past his twin brother has been his sole partner. He was the founder of the "Alliance Steam-ship Line" from New-Orleans to Havana and the Florida ports. He was esteemed by all who enjoyed his acquaintance for his many excellencies, and his presence was always desired at the gatherings of our Union-loving people. Within his own household he was all that a wife and mother could desire, and the blow is felt there with a crushing weight. Our hearts are alive to this great affliction. One by one our number is being cut down; smaller and yet smaller are the remaining members of our old and valued Union-loving and Union-serving friends. We ask, Who is the next? and we pause for the development of the answer.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Troops and the Oath—No Privileges for Cuba—War News—The Dead of the Revolution—The Sugar Crop.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, March 14, 1871.

The taking of the oath, or rather the not taking of the oath of allegiance to King AMADEO and the Constitution, of which I informed you in my last letter, took place on Sunday afternoon. This seeming contradiction needs an explanation. On Saturday night the shining lights of the Casino held an adjourned meeting, and as keepers and guardians of the conscience and welfare of all Spaniards, they decided that no Spanish volunteer could take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of Spain, because Cuba belongs to Spain and is a Spanish province, and because the Spaniards here are Spanish subjects, and therefore, like good and honest Spanish citizens, they must not do anything which would be un-Spanish, namely, obey a law of the land, but like true sons of their fathers, find a subterfuge and evade it, in order that the Spanish proverb, "*Quien ha hecho la ley izo la trampa*," (He who made the law made its evasion,) should not fall into discredit. The volunteers had no particular objection to swear allegiance to King AMADEO, because such a trifle does not amount to much, and, as AMADEO is not near so big a personage in Hasas the President of the Casino, or one of the Colonels of the different volunteer battalions, they let it pass. But swearing to obey the Constitution was quite another matter, and could not be done, because then the volunteers would have bound themselves to obey the laws of Spain, a country which, to a certain extent, they consider hostile, because republicans, abolitionists and other dangerous people abound there. The swearing of the Constitution would have made Cuba like other Spanish provinces, and caused it to elect Deputies to the Cortes, a most dreaded thing to Spaniards; the laws of old Spain, which are very liberal, would have been put into force, and where would the Spaniards have gone with such innovations, which would have destroyed their power and preponderance much quicker than a dozen Cespedes and another Cuban Army? They know that their salvation lies in the keeping up of the "special laws," which rule and misrule this conquered province—for as such it must be considered—these special laws having taken the place of the so-called laws of the Indies. The Captain-General, under these special laws, rules his employes autocratically; the employes rule the Spaniards of position; the latter rule the rest of the Spaniards and Cubans, and the two last "boss it" over the poor negro and Chinaman, who in turn keep the ball rolling by beating their animals. The officers and soldiers of the regular army took the oath to King and Constitution, because they are not a local organization, and might be sent to Spain at any time, and thus necessarily have to obey the existing laws there. The review which took place was a success, and nothing occurred to disturb the festivities, the men being exceedingly orderly, and behaving as few corps of citizen soldiers would do. The only incident was that of a thief, caught in the act of trying to rob an American spectator of his watch, and he was quietly reminded by the butt end of a volunteer's musket that this was no time to show sleight-of-hand tricks, as swearing was a more solemn affair. The old Count O'REILLY injured himself returning to his house, his horse slipping under him; his injuries are serious.

WAR NEWS.

A Cuban who surrendered himself near Vasquez reports that only twenty-two filibusters reached the Cuban camp with Col. AGUILERA, and that they came without arms, having thrown them away on their march. The insurgents destroyed about four miles of woods, bush and grass, between the forts of La Data and El Polvorin. This will compel the soldiers to go a longer distance to find fodder for their horses. The locality where the fire took place is one which the Spaniards had picked out to build a new settlement. * * * * A serious engagement took place at La Dichosa between the battalion of artillery and the combined forces of VICENTE GARCIA, PANCHO VEGA, VARUNA and GONZALES. The fight lasted until nightfall, both parties remaining on their ground during the night. The engagement recommenced in the morning, when the Cubans were compelled to leave the field, the Spaniards having received reinforcements and a fresh supply of ammunition, that of the Cubans having given out, their artillery not arriving in time owing to some mismanagement of the messengers, while the Spaniards had two howitzers, which they managed with great effect. The Cuban loss was twenty-five killed and a large number of wounded; the Spaniards lost nineteen killed and about twenty wounded, some of whom arrived today by the *Pelayo* and state that the negroes of GONZALES fought like devils.....The surrenders at Puerto Principe have diminished greatly in number. The wife of EMILIO LUACES, an insurgent chief, arrived here today by the steamer *Pelayo*....Among the killed leaders is the well-known Cuban, Col. HORACIO SIMONI, a native of Puerto Principe, but educated in France and in the United States. On his return to Cuba he was a fellow-passenger of Mr. FAIRCHILD, then a street contractor in Havana, and now proprietor of the St. George's Hotel in New-York. He became enamored of Miss FAIRCHILD, and shortly after she eloped with him, the family being adverse to the match. He settled near Puerto Principe, and was one of the first to join the Cubans. He was wounded and taken prisoner early in 1869, wrote a letter of thanks to the Spaniards, was pardoned and went to New-York, whence he returned in the *Upton* expedition. Col. SIMONI was only twenty-eight years of age and generally spoken of as a good soldier, having occupied different responsible positions in the Cuban Army; he was captured on the banks of the Cannao River, taken to Magarabomba and there executed. Among the Cubans executed are Major Miguel Perdomo, of Havana; Major Santiago Milar, and Capt. Antonio Paredes, of Regla, and Lieuts. Emilio Rivero, Juan B. Agramonte, Juan Martines, Pedro Ibarra, José Ibarra, Benito Leiva, Filomeno Echemendia. The death of the Marquis of SANTA LUCIA, Ex-President of the Cuban Chambers, and that of Col. EDWARDS MARMOL is also reported. Col. PEDRO CISNEROS FIGUERDO, a nephew of Gen. LUIS FIGUEREDO, was killed at Nigua, and Major ANICETO LOPEZ GUTIERREZ executed at Las Tunas. Much fighting occurs in the jurisdiction of Sancti Spiritus, many Cuban detachments having gone there from other portions of the Island. Gen. VILLAMIL was defeated on Saturday last, and compelled to divide his forces into small detachments, after losing sixteen men killed.

THE SUGAR CROP.

The sugar crop of the Sagua District will be smaller by twenty per cent. than that of last year. QUASIMODO.

Double Murder in Michigan—Freshet in the Saginaw River.

DETROIT, Mich., March 19.—DANIEL ELLIS and his wife were murdered in their house at the village of Rawsonville, near Ypsilanti, on Saturday morning. The deed was done with an ax, which was found near the bodies. The murderer is supposed to be FRANKLIN ELLIS, son of the deceased. He was arrested at Ypsilanti last night while waiting, it is supposed, for a train on which to escape. He has, for some time, shown symptoms of mental derangement.

The water in the Saginaw River has reached an unprecedented height, it being today three inches above the highest mark made last year. All railroad communication between Saginaw and Bay City is suspended, but ample facilities for travel are furnished by the steam-boats. The water in the upper streams is reported as subsiding. The steamer *Marine City*, from Alpena, passed Tawas today, and reports no ice in Lake Huron.

FIRES.

Destruction of an Extensive Carriage Factory at Wheeling—Bookstore Burned in Boston.

WHEELING, West Va., March 19.—Early this morning the extensive carriage and wagon factory of BODLEY & SONS was discovered to be on fire. The buildings were entirely destroyed with the exception of the large blacksmith shop. When the fire was discovered it was burning in three different places, showing it was the work of an incendiary. The loss on finished carriages and wagons, stock, lumber, machinery and buildings, is estimated at $50,000. There is an insurance of $15,000 on the stock and buildings, all in Wheeling companies.

BOSTON, Mass., March 19.—The bookstore of the late WM. V. SPENCER and WALKER's circulating library, in Hamilton-place, was nearly burned out this morning. Loss, several thousand dollars, which is covered by insurance.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 19.—The large planing sash, door and blind factory of JUDD & KILLS was burned this morning. Loss, including lumber, $80,000; insurance, $23,000.

The President in Philadelphia—Disappointed Serenaders.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 19.—President GRANT leaves the city on his return to Washington by the midnight train. Beck's Band proposed to serenade him last night, and went to the residence of A. J. DREXEL, West Philadelphia, where he was stopping, but the intention was frustrated by reason of the President's absence on a visit to a personal friend. This morning the President attended divine services at the new Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Broad and Arch streets, in company with Messrs. DREXEL and GEORGE W. CHILDS. Mrs. GRANT leaves for New-York in the morning.

Railroad Matters in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 19.—Two car-loads of mail matter from the North, being the first since last Tuesday, arrived today via Nashville. The Memphis and Louisville Railroad will be repaired to-morrow, so as to enable trains to go through. In the case of the Gayoso Gas Company *vs.* THOMPSON DEAN for damages amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, which has been in the Circuit Court on application to have it transferred to the Federal Court, Judge WEINSKILL, yesterday, granted the transfer.

An Alleged Murderess Pronounced Insane.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 19.—Mrs. HESS, the Steuben County murder

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SIR HARRY HOTSPUR OF HUMBLETHWAITE. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. Illustrated. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1871.

The characteristic charms of Mr. TROLLOPE's writings are not wanting in his latest story, although it can hardly be ranked, in an artistic sense, among his best. Pure English, unexceptionable moral, possible characters and conceivable situations are presented in *Sir Harry Hotspur*, as they almost invariably are in Mr. TROLLOPE's books; and to those who "cannot see anything in those books," such qualities may be named as a sufficient reply. The healthful influence of this kind of story is undeniable; and it is exceedingly fortunate in days when so many tales are published of a precisely opposite tendency, that such fiction as Mr. TROLLOPE's should have gained public attention so as to be generally read.

The plot of *Sir Harry Hotspur* is neither intricate nor particularly original. There is a beautiful young girl, an heiress, highly educated, of a sweet, noble and spirited nature; and there is a cousin, heir to her father's title, but not to his estates, who, being secretly a debauched, selfish and altogether contemptible scoundrel, pretends to fall in love with her. His object is to get the estates to unite them with the baronetcy. The object of Sir Harry Hotspur, the father of the lady and present holder of both title and estates, is to prevent such a consummation. Sir Harry knows the profligacy of "Cousin George," having taken the most energetic and elaborate pains to find out all about his career in London and on the turf. The father knows that the union of such a man with his cherished Emily means misery for her and the probable dissipation of the family property. Consequently, Sir Harry labors with all his might against such a misfortune. Unhappily, Emily has fallen head over ears in love with her cousin. At first she will believe no word against him. Driven by degrees from this stronghold through the force of irrefragible proofs, she declares, woman-like, that the worse he is the more is it the duty of his family and friends to stand by and reclaim him. Sir Harry, as naturally, does not believe reclamation in any event possible, and prefers, if it is, that others should undertake it. Thus, the father and daughter being at cross purposes, and the cousin struggling after his own fashion to carry his point, the tale runs on. It is freshly and vigorously told. The dialogue is particularly easy and natural, and the incidents, while never sensational, always keep up attention and stimulate interest. That the story ends dismally is a disappointment; for cousin George is bought off with money at last, and poor Emily, convinced too late of his total unworthiness, dies, after hearing of his marriage with his mistress, of a broken heart. Yet this disappointment is wholesome. In real life scoundrels like George Hotspur are not often reclaimed. They are, on the contrary, much more likely to soil and ruin others than to reform themselves. But the depth of poor Emily's affection, her unconquerable fidelity, her thorough sweetness and devotion, are inseparable characteristics of her individuality. Without them she would cease to be. It would be an outrage for her to marry George; but with a love like hers, we cannot expect or desire to see her live without him. Her death is therefore artistic and proper; and it is in the course of nature, and no less plausible as a matter of art, that the bereaved father should not long survive her. That George—or, as he then becomes, Sir George—should live on is well enough. A life so rotten and so unmanly constitutes, perhaps, as suitable a punishment for him as, in the pages of fiction at all events, it is worth while to imagine; and, after all, the estates of Humblethwaite and Scarrowly, being Sir Harry's to bequeath, are left away from George, and he is thus denied even the consolation of enjoying, in the sequel, the wealth to attain which he broke the heart of his cousin. The minor characters of this novel are exceedingly well drawn. Indeed, all the people and scenes of *Sir Harry Hotspur* impress the reader with a decided sense of reality. The narrative is more like an episode of real life told by a friend than an avowed fiction. This is partly accounted for by the fact—which easily appears on a little reflection—that exactly such things must have happened, and must constantly be happening in actual life. The peculiar merit of Mr. TROLLOPE is that he knows how to tell his tale with all the feeling and taste of a gentleman, and all the tact, simplicity and literary skill of an experienced writer. He does not describe his people and the scenes they move in either from above or below, but from the same level; and hence his outlines and coloring are always faithful and his perspective never does violence to nature.

EARL'S DENE. A Novel. By F. R. FRANCILLON. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1871.

Earl's Dene reads like the first novel of a very clever person. There is a great deal of good description in it, some adroitness in the discrimination of character, and not a little worldly wisdom. For all this, the book is unsatisfactory. WM. GOODWIN said that a man is never in greater danger of missing the applause of the world than when he has taken the greatest pains to deserve it; and never were truer words spoken. The application in this instance is clear. *Earl's Dene* is, by far, too anxiously elaborate. There is stuff enough in it to make three novels; and each of them might easily be more entertaining, and moreover better as works of art than itself. The anxiety of the author to produce something undeniably good has betrayed him into failure. This of course has happened often before, and will happen often again. Elaboration and exaggerated preciseness, while intended to please, often produce an exactly opposite effect. The laborious detail of *Earl's Dene* is, for the most part, simply wearisome. It is impossible to read it without yearning continually to skip the long descriptions and analyses of motives and get at the story. The mistake of having in a novel too many "solid" paragraphs is fallen into by the writer in a fatal degree. His work is like some old castle, or prodigious mausoleum, which contains material enough to build half a city. This, it may be said, is better than the "veneering" finish of your modern brown-stone houses; and so, indeed, it is. But it would be better still to have just the number of stones that are wanted and no more. As SHAKESPEARE says: "What need the bridge much wider than the flood?" Superfluousness always brings injury in some form or another, and its inartistic effect is palpable, even to those who cannot point out the cause. Another fault of *Earl's Dene*—as if it were not already sufficiently complicated and overloaded—is that is told partly in the form of autobiography and partly in ordinary description. This alternation of the persons is as disagreeable as unnecessary. No possible advantage is gained by it; and it only provokes the reader by continually obliging him, as it were, to switch on and off the line of the narrative different and opposing trains of interest. Despite these objections *Earl's Dene* has great merit and great promise. Some of the characters are strong and life-like. "John Barton"—although a trifle too like an old acquaintance—is very good indeed; and "Mark Warden," "Felix," "Angélique" and "Marie" are all well conceived and creditably executed. If some able and firm handed judge had gone over *Earl's Dene* before it was published, and stricken out about one-quarter of the text, it is probable the book would have made a brilliant success. As it is, we close it with the hope of seeing before long a more systematical production from the same hand.

OUR GIRLS. By DIO LEWIS, A. M., M. D. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This book is a series of plain, practical talk to American girls on physical, moral and intellectual subjects. Dr. LEWIS was, for four years, the director of a school for girls, and, after a large and varied experience, claims a right to speak with authority to those in whom he is deeply interested. To "our girls" he gives a high place in the destiny of the nation, and sees with alarm the decline in their health and strength, the increasing infrequency of marriage, and the consequent decrease of the American race. These evils he would reform, and feels confident that he has found the causes, and can help to remove them.

According to him they arise in defective physical education, in the unhealthy style of dress, want of occupation and proper amusement, bad diet and too little exercise and life in the sunshine. He attacks first of all the prevailing style of dress, which he condemns as radically and physiologically wrong, from the wearing of the hair down to the boots and shoes. The fashionable dress, he argues, hurts not only the body, but weakens the mind, is unhealthful, and often immoral. He gives the most practical directions for a change in dress, one which will conduce to perfect physical health. Want of occupation is next considered, and he teaches that to be healthy one must work, no matter in what sphere of life we are; that a life of use can be alone a life of happiness. Many kinds of work which are pursued by men he would have opened to women. Among others, he particularly recommends gardening as a healthy and remunerative employment. It is almost needless to say that he is committed to every reform for woman. She must be free from every disability to attain to a true development, to sustain a healthy dignified attitude toward men.

The American system of eating, he denounces as altogether bad. "There is too great variety," he says, "the food is too rich, the cooking is often very bad, we eat too frequently, and we eat at the wrong times." He reduces the diet to the plainest, simplest dishes, and to two meals a day. Dinner should be taken at 2 o'clock, and nothing should be eaten after it. Of course wines and all alcoholic drinks are excluded, and woman's influence is besought to stop their use entirely.

Physical exercise is treated at length, and the description of a home gymnasium is given, the use of which is earnestly recommended. The book closes with a chapter on heroic women.

The author, in his enthusiasm for reform, often goes too far, we think, and he would, perhaps, convert more persons to his views if they were not so extreme. His advice to eat nothing after 2 o'clock, to go to bed at 8½, to give up the theatre and opera, for what seem to us very one-sided and insufficient reasons, will scarcely be followed by many.

The book is written in a light and chatty, but often exaggerated and unpleasing style. It is filled with anecdotes and stories to illustrate his subjects, which tend, in our opinion, to weaken, rather than increase the interest of the work. But with many faults, its aim is good, and it will doubtless find many readers who will find benefit from its teachings.

THE SEALED PACKET. By T. ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

In and near the venerable City of Bologna, once famed for learning, plenty and population, the early scenes of this interesting story are laid. Allowing an interval of some twenty years to elapse, which appear to be requisite for the growth of the hero, we are subsequently transported to Florence in the year 1848, a period which supplies abundant material alike to the historian and the novelist, and of which Mr. TROLLOPE has availed himself with ability and discrimination. Reproducing faithfully what, in many instances, passed before his own eyes, Mr. TROLLOPE represents the modern Italian in his enthusiastic struggle for liberty, filled with that courage and self-abnegation which need no aid from romance to give him interest. In striking contrast to him stands the feeble representative of a class now rapidly diminishing, with all its petty infirmities and abortive machinations. The author doubtless designs Stella for the heroine, and a very charming one she certainly is, but the character of Francesca towers far above hers. In some of the scenes in which Francesca is engaged, especially such as occur before and after the battles of Curtatone and Montanara, Mr. TROLLOPE displays more vigor and pathos than we have hitherto found in his works. Round the principal figures are grouped an infinite number of subordinate personages, all important to the development of the story, and each possessing distinct individuality. *The Sealed Packet* is certainly the work of an observant and accomplished artist.

LIFE AND DEATH. A Novel. By "Your Humble Servant." New-York: CARLETON. 1871.

The publisher of this volume has sometimes been betrayed into affixing his imprint to trashy and feeble books, and *Life and Death* has conspicuous claims to rank among the worst of the number. We are not unwilling to tolerate the lack of professional skill in a first volume or two. Freshness and variety sometimes atone for such a deficiency. There must be a beginning to everything and to few has it been given either in prose, fiction, or verse to make a "pyramidal success" with a first essay. But the conceit of *Life and Death* is as manifest as its inexperience. The writer knows something about boating and about Wall-street; and he seems to have written his story in a measure to exhibit this knowledge. But even here the exhibition is unattended by instruction, and the prevalent characteristics of flippancy and superficiality are faithfully adhered to. We apprehend that "Your Humble Servant" will, however, spend his time to much better advantage among the bulls and bears of "the street," or even in yachting for amusement, than in continuing to write tales like *Life and Death*.

Filkins Taken to the State Prison.

From the Troy Times, March 17.

JOHN I. FILKINS, convicted of the express robbery and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in Clinton Prison, passed through this city last evening in charge of two officers en route for his new home. He was shackled to a convict named JOHNSON, and the Albany *Express* says that while the blacksmiths were riveting the bolts, both prisoners laughed and cracked jokes over the transaction, as if it was a trifling matter. FILKINS conversed with those present in a jesting manner, as if he little realized the long term of imprisonment in store for him. He shook hands with the other prisoners at the jail and bid them good-by. Yesterday he had two interviews with his wife and children, and took leave of them on the last occasion. The scene was most painful and affecting. The *Express* says: "FILKINS's conduct since his sentence has tended to remove the doubts of some of those who thought he might be innocent. Part of Wednesday afternoon he spent in playing cards with a man named MOFFAT, confined in jail on a charge of shoplifting, and his general conduct since his sentence has been altogether inconsistent with that which it would naturally be supposed an innocent man, under his circumstances, would manifest."

DOMINICAN PICTURES.

Marketing in San Domingo City—The Dogs and Birds of the Place—A Town of Chimes—The Dominican Flag—Night Sketches—At a Ball—Local Theatricals—An Historical Myth.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SAN DOMINGO CITY, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1871.

The market-place of San Domingo City—I begin with the substantial part of life—presents a busy scene every morning, between the hours of 5 and 9 o'clock. The butcher brings his meat in leathern skins, picturesquely thrown over the sides of small donkeys, the most patient and submissive-looking animals I ever saw. The general market woman, in loose gown, which, like the gown of TOM MOORE's Nora, leaves every beauty free to sport as Heaven pleases, bears in long wicker baskets her little stock of fruits and garden produce, peas and bananas and oranges and peppers; the baker comes with his bread; the fisherman with his fish; the farmers wife with her poultry and her eggs, and that is about all. Those market people are real Yankees, so far as turning an honest or a dishonest penny is concerned. A few mornings ago I accepted an invitation from Capt. MCCOOK, of the United States steamer *Nantasket*, to breakfast, but he imposed one condition, namely, that I should go with him and buy it. It was a delicious experience. We went to the market, just inside the city walls. There were oranges in all their lusciousness of gold, bananas, as many as one and two hundred on a single branch, sweet potatoes and poultry and eggs and beef, pigeons and turkeys and,—but I cannot enumerate the long list. The men were jolly—that is the word. The women were eager to sell to us, but they were quite as eager to drive hard bargains and asked us double the usual price. I endeavored to make my purchases in bad Spanish, and Capt. MCCOOK let me have my own way for a little while, but when I asked his purser to pay the silver and gold, he positively objected and told me that I had been cheated most unmercifully. The Captain has had a long experience in the tropics, a matter of sincere regret to him, and understands better than any man I know here values and prices. I tried to do better, went to another and another stall, roamed around among the market-women sitting on the curb-stone, smiled at one and flattered another, but it was all to no purpose, for Capt. MCCOOK still assured me that my bargains were dear bargains, and that he could not pay for them. I gave up the attempt to buy my breakfast in despair, and placed the matter entirely in his hands. I cannot describe how he did it. He swore—no, he he did not swear, he vowed that he would only pay one-fourth of what was asked, became indignant, went away, came back again, protested, entreated, and finally the contract was closed. When we had purchased all our breakfast supplies he went to a store: "PEDRO, I want you to give me a box to take my supplies off to the ship." You can have this box for two dollass, Captain." This with the blandest smile in the world. But anger mantled on the brow of the Captain. "Two dollars for those old boards after all the money I have left with you." But PEDRO was unmindful of past favors, and thoughtful only of present gain. The two dollars were paid, but the awful threat was made that trade between the Commander of the *Nantasket* and PEDRO would be no more in the future. That morning I had a magnificent breakfast, for the *chef* of the *Nantasket* is fully as great a master of his profession as the *chef* of the *Tennessee*, whom Capt. TEMPLE seduced away from his allegiance to Delmonico and Washington Welker.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

If this city is famous for anything except its revolutions, it must be for its dogs and birds Every family has two or three birds, and every other family has two or three dogs. The birds are very beautiful; the dogs are very ugly. There are some streets in which the very air is resonant with bird-music. There is one street in particular, that which leads to the western gate and out into the country, which is a regular aviary. The walls of the houses, outside and inside, are covered with cages containing sometimes one, and sometimes as many as three birds, of different species and plumage, some beautiful, and some as plain as a linnet or a lark. Mocking-birds appear to be favorites with everybody. Parrots walk on the sidewalks or call at you from windows, but although mocking-birds and parrots are quite numerous, it is impossible to purchase one except at exorbitant prices. I have seen thirty and forty dollars refused for a parrot, and mocking-birds are absolutely not to be purchased, unless one wants to spend a small business capital. The dogs are as ugly as the birds are beautiful. I have never seen more horrible looking brutes in my life. Chinese dogs without hair and with mottled skins are quite numerous, and appear to be pets. There are some small dogs, with long hair, white and silky, which are very pretty, but they are rather rare. The natives set as high a value on these animals as they do on the birds. I do not think there is a single one of them in the whole city that I would admit into my house; but, for some unaccountable reason, they cannot be bought. As a general thing, they are very inoffensive animals, but some of them are quite ferocious, especially those who inhabit the old church ruins. I visited an old monastery a few evenings ago, or rather tried to visit it, for I was met at the entrance by five awful-looking brutes, who set up a fearful yell, from whose jaws the merciful interposition of a Spaniard and an outspread umbrella saved me. I have decided to visit no more ruins.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

I believe there are more bells in this city than in the whole United States. The first thing I hear in the morning about 6 o'clock is the chiming of bells, and on Sunday hardly another sound is heard but the rhyming and the chiming of the bells. Every church here—and they are more numerous than I can count—has at least a dozen bells, and it appears to be the grand order to ring them all at the same time. There is the solemn bell chime of the cathedral, the more musical chime of San Domingo, and so on, and so on. Now, if the San Domingo bells would only cease their silvery sounds while the chimes of the cathedral delights us, it would be a great comfort and satisfaction, but away they all go at the same time, a ringing and a dinging, until the Commissioners, examining some witness in their adjoining house—for they are in the centre of the bell-region—are obliged to stop their investigations, and shorthand-writer, and witness, and interpreter get agreeable relief and cessation of work. These bells would seem to have been made for the especial delight of the colored boys who lug away at the ropes with excruciating vigor. If those bells and boys shall ever be annexed to the United States, and certain gentlemen that I know, come over here, there will be fewer bells and bell-boys in this city of old palaces, than there are at present. There is an immense amount of time spent ringing bells, and I am inclined to think that it could be far more profitably spent in a school-house or in some useful occupation.

THE DOMINICAN FLAG.

The door of my room opens on a balcony—every house here has a balcony—which looks out on the military head-quarters. At the corner is a round sentry-box; alongside the box is an antiquated cannon; near the cannon is a sentry; near the sentry is a flag-staff, running up the gable of a house; in the house lives the brother of the President of the Republic, who is now absent commanding the troops near Azua. The precious little bit of bunting which symbolizes the glory and the greatness of the Dominican Republic is raised on this flagstaff every morning with all the military honors imaginable. Just before the sun rises over the eastern hills, three or four men, with muskets, cotton jackets and pantaloons, straw hats, and, generally, no shoes, draw up in line before the flagstaff. A bugler soon joins them, and then a drummer. One soldier holds the halliards, and in a few seconds the colors go up, the bugle gives the glad tidings to the waking city; arms are presented, the old cracked drum rolls and rattles, and finally the ceremony is over. This dear little flag, about two feet square, is saluted at 3 o'clock in somewhat a similar fashion, and again about 7 o'clock there is another grand demonstration over it, then it is hauled down. Well, I am glad they are proud of the dear little thing, and that they respect and honor it. Perhaps after all it symbolizes more honor, and doing, and devotion, and patriotism than more pretentious banners that have braved a thousand years the storms of war and diplomacy.

THE CITY AT NIGHT.

The night is not all moonlight in the tropics, and it is sometimes very dark in San Domingo City at 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening. The sidewalks, the widest not more than four feet broad, and for the most part raised two feet above the street, are very uneven owing to the numerous old palaces, ruins and houses with steps ascending or descending, as the case may be, to their entrances. There are a few lamps in the streets, quite as well made as our own street-lamps, which is not high praise, but gas is unknown, and the sickly kerosene flame only serves to make the shadows of the old ruins more drear and spectral. They who are obliged to be abroad after dusk usually carry small hand-lamps, and for the most part take the middle of the street. The door of every Dominican house of any pretensions is of enormous size, resembling the gate of a large warehouse or barn,—fully as rude and strong. When the parlor is on the ground floor, which of course is always the case when the house is only one story high; the doors are open in the evening, and the family may be seen inside in a large room, sometimes fifty feet long and thirty or forty wide. From this room or hall branch off smaller rooms in all directions, but instead of doors of wood or iron, rich curtains, or curtains of plain white muslin, and sometimes colored cloths, are used to separate one room from another. The floors are nearly all of tile or brick, which is cool and pleasant. But at 9 o'clock all the doors are closed, and the city is silent and deserted. There is not even a barroom open—in fact there are only two that I know of in town. All the business they do is done in the morning, with the market men and women. A few nights ago, about 10 o'clock, in company with a friend, I walked through the principal streets of the city in the poor as well as in the richer quaters, and we did not meet four persons in our long stroll. Here and there we heard the sound of a piano, and the hum and buzz of conversations; lights moved about inside the houses, but as a general thing, the whole people were in bed—a ghostly stillness hung over every thing.

A BALL.

Turning into one street, however, we heard the mingled sounds of a clarionet, a small drum, a fife and a violin, and our guide—a colored boy from Baltimore, who spoke English very well—told us that it was a ball. Fancy immediately painted glittering halls, filled with fair women and brave men, and we promised ourselves,—well no matter what we promised. A few moments and we were in front of the house—an old ruin, at one time an elegant mansion, but which is now cut up into four or five houses. The open door disclosed the ball-room and the gay dancers. A few kerosene lamps were fastened to the walls, and about a dozen colored men and women were dancing to the most melancholy music I ever heard. It was some sort of a waltz, so slow that the dancers almost crept along the floor without the least animation, enthusiasm, or, apparently, pleasure. The room was very small, and the twenty or thirty persons who were the participants in the festivities, were more crowded than was either comfortable or convenient. They were all colored people, with here and there a Spanish face, all belonging to the poorer classes. A crowd of black boys, young lads of fourteen and sixteen, crowded around the door outside. In a corner of an adjoining room was a sort of refreshment saloon, where a filthy fellow sold rum and horrible-looking cakes and candies. The men were pretty well dressed; the women wore white gowns of muslin, and—the only favorable thing I can say about it—there did not seem to be anything like vice or immorality. They were enjoying themselves in their own way, which, I am glad to say, is not our way. I do not know how long the ball lasted, but I am told that parties of this character rarely break up before 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning.

THE THEATRE.

Last Thursday morning the Dominican flag was raised over the solid stone walls of the old Jesuit monastery, now used as a theatre, which told the city that there was to be a performance there that evening by the permission of the Government. In a few hours handbills were distributed through the city, but so far as I could see none were posted on the dead walls—which heaven knows are numerous enough. The play was entitled "The Grand Comedy of la Levita." The prices of admission were set down as follows; Boxes three dollars; forty-five cents, thirty cents, and twenty-five cents to the other portions of the house, orchestra, dress-circle and galleries, as we would call them. This San Domingo theatre is absolutely indescribable. I made my way in through the grand old doorway of the building and found myself in what was once the vestibule of the chapel. It was at least one hundred feet from the floor to the arched ceiling. The nave of the church is railed and boarded off from the aisles and in this apartment the audience were seated on rude benches. The stage occupies a portion of the place once devoted to the altar and the sanctuary. A sort of balcony runs around the entire hall, rectangular in shape. This balcony is divided off into boxes, which, so far from being private, are really the most public portions of the building. I formed one of a party of gentlemen who took one of these for the evening. We laughed very heartily indeed when we saw the place which bore this high-sounding title. There was not a single chair or seat of any description in it, and when we came to the performance, we were obliged to bring with us chairs from our hotel! The President's box was opposite to our own; but its sole occupant during the evening was a little boy who had the Baez features and head, and we afterward found that we were not wrong in our supposition. Only two other boxes were occupied—one, next our own, in which sat Mr. WADE, Mr. WHITE and Mr. DOUGLASS. The box opposite that of the Commissioners contained half a dozen colored women and children and one or two men. There were not altogether more than 350 people in the hall, and they were, for the most part, of the lower and poorer classes. The sepulchral vault was made more dingy than it really was by the score of oil-lamps on the walls, and the atrocious strumming of a couple of fiddles and drumming of a couple of drums. The stage was very good in its way, and the most attractive portion of the building. The drop-scene was far better than could be expected under the circumstances. On it was painted a picture of the old church at Santiago, to which something remarkable happened at some time or another—nothing less, I believe, than its total destruction by fire or war. Close by the church was a palace, which was pretty well executed, and showed a little skill if not genius in the artist. He knew something about the laws of perspective, but his cloud coloring was something more even than tropical. The company was composed of two women and three or four men, all members of the same family, I am told, an arrangement which has its disadvantages as well as its advantages. The performance was the dreariest I ever witnessed. The dialogue was in Spanish, and by no means entertaining. One of the ladies, however, was rather pretty, and she was the only attraction which kept some of us in our seats during at least half the play. The performance began at 8 o'clock. I do not know when it ended, and I am not altogether certain that it is over yet. I have not attended the theatre since, and I do not intend to go there again.

AN HISTORICAL MYTH.

During my stay in San Domingo, I visited the Castle of Columbus, as it is called, where tradition says the great discoverer was imprisoned by order of his ungrateful King. The castle is used as a sort of prison, and is a portion of the national barracks. I had a sentry, or rather a soldier from the guard-house, sent with a bunch of keys to show me up to the alleged Columbus prison-room. We went up a long flight of stone steps on the outside of the building, well-worn steps, made of brick, but still in good preservation. My military guide then opened a door with the most dreadful key I ever saw. It opened the way to a spiral staircase, which wound round and round until I got to the roof of the castle. From this roof sprung a small tower, and in the only room in this tower, about sixteen feet square, with arched roof and plastered walls, charcoaled all over with rude figures, initials, names and dates, pierced with a square hole, looking out on the waves and fastened by iron bars, rusty and rotten, without a bench or a seat except that made by the window-sill—the Spanish soldier-guide assured me that COLUMBUS was imprisoned. I did not disabuse the mind of my simple friend, who evidently believed the tale that had been told to him as he told it to me, but let him live with his sweet historical delusion. Not only was COLUMBUS never imprisoned here, but he never set foot in the San Domingo of today, for it had no existence during his life-time. J. P. F.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Senator WILSON is to speak in Hartford next Saturday night.

Maine will fast on Thursday, April 13, one week later than Massachusetts.

The Louisville *Ledger* says that it is owned "solely by its stockholders."

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer*, Democratic, protests against the removal of the income tax.

New-Jersey Democrats are hinting that they would like to see Gov. THEODORE F. RANDOLPH the party candidate for President in 1872.

Philadelphia papers announce that the whole amount of the stock and bonds of the American Steam-ship Company has now been subscribed.

It is no less sad than strange that Boston newspapers should feel called upon not only to explain, but to justify the arrest of defaulting bank officers.

A Connecticut Fenian disloyally insisted, as the rain poured down on Friday, that it was not St. Patrick who killed the snakes, it was the bad weather that did it.

There is an editor in Maine who is over seventy years of age and has never rode on a railroad. Next Summer he means to visit Portland and Augusta by rail.

Rev. G. M. THATCHER, a graduate of Yale, at present located in Waterloo, Iowa, has been elected President of the State University of Iowa.

Michigan, it is said, has upon its statute books the most efficient prohibitory law of any State in the Union, but public opinion does not permit its enforcement.

The Massachusetts House has frowned upon the project to annex Charlestown and Somerville to Boston, and in its frown was death to the scheme.

Philadelphia reports that at the fires last week its new paid Fire Department worked like a charm; and it notes as a gratifying result of the new order of things that the damage by water was less than that by fire.

The Philadelphia Academy of the Fine Arts has purchased a lot of land on the corner of Broad and Cherry streets, in that city, and intends to erect upon it a fire-proof gallery as soon as the funds are raised.

A quarrel between two men in an iron foundry in Lowell, Mass., was ended by one throwing the contents of a dipper of molten iron upon the other. The iron in some places burnt to the very bone.

J. J. LONG and his wife died suddenly in Sandusky, Ohio, on the same day last week, it is thought from the effects of eating butter made from milk which had been poisoned by a peculiar weed.

A Democrat in Quincy, Ill., who heard the tumultuous rejoicings of his brethren over their unexpected victory, at last turned appealingly to one of them and asked, "Where is New-Hampshire, anyhow?"

Governor and Senator-elect CLAYTON, of Arkansas, is a native of Chester County, Penn. His parents still reside there, and his old neighbors say he is a man of great energy, high-minded, and above-board in all his transactions.

A Montreal paper notes a sad omen—that on St. Patrick's Day in the morning, an English ensign was flying for a considerable time on one of the towers of the church of Notre Dame—upside down!

There is no rest for the wicked. JEFF. DAVIS was a passenger on a Mississippi River steamer a few days ago, and was too indisposed to leave his bed, but it was found impossible to keep his admirers from invading his state-room.

Dr. JOHN GEGAN, the eminent physician of Philadelphia, who died while on a visit to Dublin, left $80,000 out of his estate of $125,000 to Catholic charitable and religious associations in Philadelphia.

It is reported that the Republican Governor of New-Hampshire expressed his willingness to commission the three Democratic Congressmen elect from that State without waiting for the official vote, and that they will start for Washington today.

When the Chicago *Tribune* asks us to believe that JOHN MCDONOUGH died on the 7th inst., aged 163, it may be believed out of the respect entertained for it, but when it says that he was only "*one* of the oldest inhabitants" of Hillsdale County, Mich., it asks too much.

A writer in a Canadian paper complains that when a drunken engine-driver ran into a train and damaged seventeen freight-cars, he was not discharged for his utter disregard of life and property, but was immediately promoted to run an express train.

That old voter turned up in New-Hampshire, on Tuesday, under the name of ISAAC FARNUM, residence at East Concord, and claiming that that was the seventy-third annual March election at which he was present and voted.

A meeting of the backers of the St. John crew was held in St. John, N. B., last week, and the terms of the race with the Tyne crew definitely settled: Stakes £500 a side; St. John allowing the Tyne crew £200 for expenses. The match is to come off on the Kenebecasis River in August next; course six miles.

We are pained to see that there are very wicked people in Canada. A Toronto man asserts in the public prints that a bribe has been offered him to induce him to vote in favor of a certain candidate. It will not do to hint at annexation if such bad practices are customary there. It would set a bad example to voters in this neighborhood.

An Ohio farmer has just plowed up, in breaking up new ground, a stone, shaped like a high shoe or boot, with a hole at the top through which the hand can be passed. Some persons who have seen it pronounce it an accidental formation, while others advance the theory that it is the work of the "Mound Builders," or people who lived before the Indians.

A boy, passenger on one of the boats of a Louisville and Cincinnati company, got into a fight with one of the clerks and lost an eye. The clerk was discharged from his place, but the boy brought suit, through his father, for the loss of his eye, and a jury in Louisville last week returned a verdict in his favor, assessing the damages at $4,400.

Mrs. NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE was buried in Kensal-green Cemetery on Saturday, March 4. There were several friends of the deceased and her husband present, including Mrs. STURGES, Mr. R. BROWNING, Mr. CHANNING, Mr. M. D. CONWAY, Mr. BENNOCH and others. The Misses UNA and ROSE HAWTHORNE, daughters of the deceased, placed a wreath of camellias on the coffin, which bore a simple inscription of the date of Mrs. HAWTHORNE's death, and her age, which was sixty. The grave is but a few paces distant from the Leigh Hunt monument.

Some of the papers are suggesting the possibility of a secret poison so deadly that the perusal of a letter containing some of it will cause the reader to fall dead, with all the symptoms of asphyxia, and it is even asserted that one or two well-authenticated instances are reported. What the effect was on the persons who placed the poison in the letters is not stated.

It appears from the Mississippi papers that one vote for United States Senator was taken in the House of Representatives of that State last Tuesday, with the following result: REVELS, (colored,) 27, receiving the entire negro vote and a few white Republicans; MCKEE, 15; POWERS, 12; ALCORN, 38, receiving the entire Democratic vote and some conservative Republicans. Necessary to a choice, 47.

In accepting the sword sent him from the German Fair in Philadelphia, Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, of Prussia, said to the bearer: "I shall myself answer this address, but I beg you to tell the Germans of Philadelphia that I only accept this sword in the name of my troops, for it is alone to the discipline and sacrifices of the army—'the nation in arms'—and the efficiency of our Generals that we owe our victories. Anything single efforts have been able to do is lost sight off."

Congressman BLAIR, of Missouri, has, by request, explained to Hon. JAMES R. MCCORMICK, his Democratic colleague, why he withdrew from the Republican caucus on Wednesday night last. He says he was elected as a liberal Republican, and pledged to a tariff for revenue and against protection, and for full amnesty and removal of all disabilities imposed upon those engaged in the late rebellion; and he intimates pretty strongly that hereafter he will act with the Democrats.

The New-Hampshire *Statesman* says that the result of Tuesday's election was not an accident, not an inadvertence; it proceeded from causes as plain as the figures of the returns: it was because the great mass of the party was not asleep; it was because they were wide awake; some to the stings of personal grievance, which they felt bound to avenge; some to the calls of ambition which they were intent on following; and some to the errors of the party leaders at Washington, which they knew no way of rebuking but by the ballot.

ERIE'S LEGAL CONFLICTS.

The Suits Before the United States Court—Discomfiture of the State Receiver—A Motion for Instructions—Sharp Criticism.

In the United States Circuit Court, Saturday, before Judge BLATCHFORD, in the matter of FISK against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, ex-Judge EMOTT moved that a bill in equity and a declaration of law be taken of the files of the Court. He narrated the circumstances connected with this litigation from its commencement in the Supreme Court in July, 1868, to its removal to the United States Court, and said that the whole proceeding was purely an equitable action. It merely asked that FISK, the complainant, should be declared owner of 20,000 shares of stock; that certain accounts of the defendants be set aside as fraudulent; that their profits belonged to the corporation; that he was entitled to his share and he asked for certain injunctions as auxiliary to that rule. On that petition an injunction was granted. Motion was made on the part of the Railroad Company to dissolve the injunction; they moved to remand the case, but on a hearing, the injunction was dissolved and the remand denied. The case was subsequently removed to the United States Court, and he asserted that the issue, once joined there, it should come into the form in which it was originally brought in the Court below, with all its parties and no more, and all the incidents that attached to it as a suit in that Court. It was a distinct suit in equity, but after its removal a new name, Mr. DAVIS, was added to the number of the defendants. He had never appeared in any previous state of the litigation, and with his advent they commence a claim for legal relief, and a claim for equitable relief in different sides of the Court. The action for damages was for the recovery of $4,500,000 for refusing to give him stock which, in the equity suit, he claimed they should give to him. There was an inconsistency in these actions which would not be tolerated for a moment in the State Court. He argued that DAVIS could be made a part of the defense only through a supplemental bill, or some supplemental proceedings. He was not a party when the suit was removed—the defendants under the State law were only a portion of the defendants named in the bill in equity. For that reason he said it was not the suit which was pending in the other Court and which was removed here. The tribunal and not the nature of the issue was changed, and he submitted that it was irregular and unauthorized to do anything more than simply file a bill according to the proper form and mode of proceeding in this Court, demanding the relief which they sought from the State Court in the action they originally commenced; that it was irregular and unauthorized for them to add as party defendant to that bill any person who was not a party in the first proceeding. It was not a suit for damages, it was not a suit at law, but it was distinctly an equitable action for equitable relief; no other suit could flow from or succeed it, and he therefore submitted this declaration and bill in equity be taken from the files of the Court.

Mr. FIELD, on the part of Mr. FISK, said that Mr. DAVIS was made a party defendant by a supplemental complaint before the petition was brought into the United States Courts. He repudiated the idea that all the parties connected with the original motion were necessarily to continue as a body of defendants, for it would, under the circumstances of the case, be an impossibility and a denial of all justice. The original complaint alleged that the Union Pacific Railway Company had made a contract with the Credit Mobilier to construct its telegraphs and railroad and that by an arrangment between the parties, the whole profits were divided among the Directors. The Credit Mobilier did not make the contract directly, but obtained the services of Mr. DAVIS, under whom the work was accomplished, so that the latter was necessarily a party to the defense. The subscription for the shares was written in the books of the Company, and remain so to the present day, but the Treasurer, by advice of counsel, refused to receive the money upon the ground that the fifty-five per cent. tender was not the whole amount tendered by the stockholders. If the complainant was a stockholder, he was entitled to a bill in equity, but if he was not, the Court would hold that he was obliged to sue for damages for denying his right to be a stockholder.

Mr. TILDEN also addressed the Court on the questions raised, and after receiving the papers in the case, Judge BLATCHFORD reserved his decision.

Proceedings in the English Stockholders' Suit.

At the United States Circuit Court, Saturday, before Judge BLATCHFORD, the order issued by the Court a week ago directing JAMES H. COLEMAN, the receiver appointed by Judge BARNARD in the Erie case, to appear and deliver up the 60,065 shares of Erie stock alleged to be in his possession to the claimants, Messrs. RAPHAEL & HEATH and others, residents of England, came up for argument. Mr. COLEMAN was in attendance with his counsel, Mr. CLARENCE A. SEWARD. Messrs. EVARTS and SOUTHMAYD appeared for the stockholders. Mr. SEWARD asked the Court on behalf of Mr. COLEMAN for instructions with regard to the order dissolving the receivership and directing him to deliver up the stock to Mr. KENNETH G. WHITE, Clerk of the Court.

Mr. SOUTHMAYD made an argument reviewing the general proceedings which have taken place in regard to this litigation in the State Courts and the appointment of COLEMAN as receiver by Judge BARNARD. This was a petition by the receiver for instructions from the Court as to what he should do in respect of the demand made upon him by CHARLES ROBINSON to deliver over to him the 60,065 shares of stock belonging to HEATH & RAPHAEL and others, the defendants in this case. As representing the English stockholders, he asked the Court to instruct Mr. COLEMAN that his sole duty was to obey the order made on last Saturday, and wholly to disregard the conflicting claims of CHARLES ROBINSON to this stock, in defiance of the order of the Court. It appeared that an order was made on the 3d of March, 1871, by Judge BARNARD, appointing ROBINSON receiver of this stock in the suit prosecuted in the State Court by JAMES FISK, Jr., but Mr. FISK appeared to have obtained a new receivership to this stock, in anticipation of a judicial order to be made here directing the restoration of it to the parties to whom it belonged eight days before this motion was heard, and not one word was said of this order or proceeding to any one until after the order from Judge BLATCHFORD'S Court. He characterized this proceeding of Mr. FISK's as a gross contempt of Court, for which in due time he hoped he would be adequately punished. He then argued that the strict adherence to the orders of the Court, on the part of Mr. COLEMAN, would not jeopardize in any degree his sureties, as was claimed, but that it would be a proper execution of his duty as an officer of the Court, and an impartial and disinterested arbitrator. Referring to the general administration of the affairs of the Erie Railroad, he observed that the object sought to be accomplished was a repetition of those outrages and disgraceful acts that have gone before it, and to perpetuate them *ad infinitum*. The Company was presided over by men like FISK and GOULD, (the latter he knew to be a bankrupt tanner ten years ago,) and the seizure of this stock when sent for registration was an unparalleled outrage. If these acts were continued, the administration of justice in this country was a burlesque, but the robbery of these Englishmen should be stopped. There was never such a disgraceful prostitution of judicial proceedings as in this case, and he hoped that the lightning would strike him if he ever came within gun-shot of such a proceeding. For this glaring robbery the Company openly passed a resolution of confidence in FISK and GOULD, and it was now full time that an honest tribunal intercepted the continuance of these disgraceful acts. It was indisputable that the conduct of the directors of this road tended more to destroy the effect of American securities in Europe than ought else beside, and justice to the injured, and a well-merited check to the grasp of those spoilers, would be the best means to secure its restoration.

Mr. BUCKLEY, on the part of Mr. COLEMAN, said that his client had been appointed receiver by the Supreme Court; that he had not been appointed an officer of the Federal Court in the case, and he maintained that Mr. COLEMAN should not be made to suffer for obeying the mandate of the State Court. He censured the haste and want of premeditation which, he said, was apparent in the language of Mr. SOUTHMAYD, remarking that his clients bided their time, and the result would, perhaps, lead to an impression in regard to the facts of the case different from that obtained by the sweeping statements of counsel.

Mr. EVARTS also addressed the Court, commenting on the circumstances in connection with this litigation and substantially supporting the observations of his associate.

The Court took the papers in the case and reserved its decision.

The Case of the English Erie Bondholders Before Judge Cardozo.

In the Supreme Court Chambers, before Judge CARDOZO, it was expected that, on Saturday, the hearing would take place on the order to show cause, issued a few days previously, in relation to the change of receivers of the English Erie bonds by Judge BARNARD; but as the same question was before Judge BLATCHFORD in the United States Court, and to be argued at the same time, Judge CARDOZO concluded to defer hearing argument before him until Judge BLATCHFORD had rendered his decision. The matter was, therefore, formally adjourned for one week.

"KENO—CORRECT."

The Great Raid of Saturday Night—Why It Was a Partial Failure—Arraignment and Disposition of the Prisoners in the Police Courts.

There was great weeping and wailing, accompanied with much vain gnashing of teeth, yesterday, in many of the numerous prisons of the City, which were choked with the victims of the great raid of Superintendent KELSO upon the keno establishments Saturday night. That raid had been long in contemplation, and the preparation of the necessary evidence to render it effectual had been almost completed, when the recent sensational publication in a morning journal made a brief postponement necessary. When the descent was at last made, it was to a great extent successful, and would have been entirely so, but for the blunder, or something worse, of Capt. MCCLARY, of the Eighth Precinct, in beginning the execution of his part of the programme at 10 o'clock, instead of 10¼, as he was explicitly ordered to do by Superintendent KELSO. This brief interval of time was sufficient to warn the adjacent dens of the impending doom. When the descent was made on the Florence Saloon, word was instantly taken to the Louvre, a few steps distant, which was then crowded with more than 200 players, all of whom rushed pell-mell from the place by the Crosby-street entrance, and in a moment the vast room was entirely deserted, and when Capt. WALSH arrived, prompt to the moment of his orders, he found nobody to arrest. The same happened, in consequence of the same blunder, as to the great game known as "Hiram's," at No. 720 Broadway, next door to Lina Edwin's Theatre, which is only a short distance above the Louvre, and was warned in ample time to enable all of the hundreds of players to depart, and the proprietor to remove the implements of the game several minutes before the raid of Capt. HEDDEN, who, like Capt. WALSH, litterally obeyed his orders, and started his carefully-selected squad, under Sergt. HOLBROW, at 10:08 from the Station-house.

But although because of the disobedience of orders by Capt. MCCLARY the two leading Broadway establishments escaped, there was enough done to make the game of keno, as it has lately flourished in this City, a thing of the past. Capt. MCCLARY, although ahead of time, moved effectively, and his Station-house was the home for the night of 180 players. Capt. WARD, of the Tenth Precinct, who, being more remote from the Eighth, was not defeated by the premature operations there, was signally successful, and captured every den in his domain, with 119 players. Capt. KENNEDY, of the Sixth Precinct, was equally lucky, and bagged fifty-one. Capt. WALSH had the fortune to seize the notorious Fatty WALSH and thirty-six men and boys, who were playing in his saloon at No. 600 Broadway. Capt. CLINCHY of the Twenty-first, and Capt. MCDERMOTT of the Sixteenth, were also enabled to seize the small saloons in their precincts where the game was being played.

Yesterday morning all of these prisoners were arraigned at the several Police Courts, which were crowded at an early hour to their utmost capacity, while the adjacent streets were filled with excited crowds of people. The City has rarely witnessed more exciting scenes than in the early brightness of yesterday, when the army of Keno, escorted by large bodies of Police, moved away from the Station-houses to the several tribunals. These scenes were most exciting at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where 180 prisoners were taken from the Eighth Precinct and twenty from the Sixteenth. When these were arraigned before Justice COX there was a general belief that all, except, perhaps, the keepers of the game, would be immediately discharged, but the captives were grievously disappointed, as every man was required to give bail in $100 for good behavior. Not one of them was able, at the moment, to do it, and they were all marched down stairs and crowded into the contracted cells of the Second District prison, where no man of them had even comfortable standing room. The proprietors were, of course, more fortunate, as their friends were at hand, and they readily gave the required bonds in $500 each for their appearance at the General Sessions. Those thus disposed of at Jefferson Market were ANDREW SMITH, No. 87 Mercer-street; —— MARTIN, No. 595 Broadway; JOHN C. BISHOP, (colored,) No. 167 Thompson-street; JOHN WILSON, No. 497 Broome-street; WILLIAM WILSON, No. 603 Broadway, and WALLACE MASON, No. 197 Eighth-avenue.

At the Tombs Police Court Justice DOWLING was equally severe with the delinquents where the evidence would permit. All of those captured at No. 600 Broadway, except the proprietor, were discharged, as the officers were not able to testify that any of them were actually engaged in gambling; but "Fatty" WALSH, the notorious keeper of the game, was committed for trial upon an affidavit made by Capt. WALSH, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who headed the descent upon the den. Sergt. DOUGLASS, of the Sixth Precinct, was able to make affidavit that when he entered No. 54 Bowery the game was in full progress, and the twenty-four persons engaged in it were all committed with the proprietor, GEORGE HALL. Sergt. MINER, of the Sixth Precinct, made the same affidavit as to twenty-five persons playing at No. 92 Chatham-street, and they were committed with the proprietors, WM. FITZMAURICE and JOHN MCCORMICK. After they had been sent to prison many friends called to offer bail, but Justice DOWLING refused to accept bonds on Sunday, as they would be illegal, and said that today he would release the proprietors upon bonds in the sum of $1,000 each for their appearance for trial. He made no declaration as to the players, but it is probable they will be discharged today upon furnishing nominal security for good behavior.

In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning, before Justice COULTER, JAMES and PATRICK BARRY, proprietors of the keno-saloon No. 230 East Thirty-fourth-street, and JOSEPH GLEASON, No. 615 Third-avenue, were held in $500 bail each to answer at the General Sessions for keeping gambling-houses. The parties were arrested on Saturday night by Capt. GUNNER, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and a squad of officers. In the two saloons there were thirty-eight players, mostly boys, found, and these were held in $300 bail each for good behavior.

As the net result of the great raid of Saturday night, fifteen saloons where the game of Keno was played have been summarily closed, and 438 persons have fallen into the hands of the Police, because of their indulgence in the game. It is too soon to say that this dangerous species of gambling has been permanently ended by this energetic action of Superintendent KELSO, as it may happen as it has before, that some, if not all of the places, will reopen as soon as the fright of Saturday has subsided. But it is intended that the game shall be entirely suppressed, and as a means to that end it is announced that Superintendent KELSO will obtain indictments against the owners of all houses in which it is hereafter played. Every other means will also be used until the City is no longer disgraced by the cry of "Keno—correct."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.	Nos.
1—Alexander vs. Bernard.	8—Colton vs. Simmons.
7—Glendining, Jr., vs. Fassitt.	19—Fuller vs. Mullins.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
75—Merritt vs. Valentine.	54—Farnham vs. Reid.
81—Holleror vs. Rufner.	53—Claflin vs. Kelly.
60—Stephenson vs. Catherwood.	69—Brunsdorf vs. Southart.
89—Johnson vs. Van Nostrand.	71—Duncan vs. Butterfield.
95—Sandford vs. McGay.	72—Coggill vs. McAloney.
116—Rising vs. Schreyer.	125—Woodruff vs. Naylor.
130—Tyng vs. Commercial Warehouse Co.	64½—Norton vs. Stanton.
131—Hamill vs. Hamill.	135—Oneida National Bank of Utica vs. Stokes, &c.
132—Same vs. Same.	108—Page vs. McDonald.
139—Clements vs. Sturtevant.	47—East River Bank vs. Webb.
145—Westervelt vs. Ackley.	59—Mullen vs Decker.
147—Lloyd vs. Sperling.	53—Newhall vs. Same.
149—Sickles vs. McClelland.	86—Foster vs. Townsend Manufacturing Co.
149—The Mammoth Vein Consolidated Coal Co. vs. Meyer.	271— —— vs. ——.
	110—Kinsman vs. Cunnington.
151—Poge vs. Balch.	113—Bowne vs. Leveridge.
152—Davis vs. Balch.	114—Same vs. Same.
153—Faber vs. Hovey.	35—Crowell vs. Jackson.
154—Harring vs. Stevenson.	140½—Muhlenbrinch vs. McDonough.
155—McGirr vs. Trainor.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
21—Stedman et al. vs. West. Trans. Co.	647—Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.
31—(R.C.)Engler vs. Cam. and Amboy R. R. Co.	105—Phair et al. vs. Ahern et al.
57—Emmett vs. Toledo, Logansport and Bur. R. R. Co.	31—Ferguson vs. Sayre et al.
88—Nolan vs. The Hudson River R. R. Co.	45—American Nat. Bk. vs. Waggoner et al., imp'd.
2383—Everett vs. N. Y., Phila. S. S. Co.	99—Lester vs. N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
96—First Nat. Bk., Rockville, Conn., vs. Lambert.	575—Stilwell et al. vs. Spaulding et al.
303—(R.C.)Nt. St. Bk. Elizabeth, vs. Gerhard.	109—Winter vs. Kelly.
	33—Moses et. al. vs. Sylvester.
355—(R.C.)Peiservs. Mable.	85—Corbett et. al. vs. Levy.
357—(R.C.) Fuglesang vs. Goldrick et al.	145—The Stuyvesant Bk vs. Nat. Mechanics Banking Ass'n.
386—DeLuce vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
72—McMillen vs. Knox.	186—Heine vs. Meyer.
42—(R.C.)Covertvs.Chapman et al.	224—Foot vs. Dodd, President, &c.
216½—Gardner vs. Jones.	36—Thurman vs. Taylor.
1338—Terry et al. vs. Connolly, ex'r, &c.	144½—Wilson vs. Sylwere et al.
302—Robbins vs. Steam Stone Cutter Co.	208—Murphy vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
322½—Van Rensselaer vs. Shute.	228—Coleman et al. vs. Poston et al.
252½—Latta vs. Burns.	262—Osgood et al., rec'r, &c., vs. McKnight.
126½—(R. C.) Tallman vs Wright et al.	646—Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.
192—Bishop vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	1992—Kirchmann vs. Lediard.
306½—Hardie vs. Rogers.	
300—Brett et al. vs. Stoufier.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Set-down Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
346—Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	533—Russel vs. Tilton.
	574—Bishop vs. Baxter.
347—Hoover vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.	614—Conklin vs. Wilson.
	458—Schroeder vs. Thompson.
671—Abeli vs. Green.	
788—Cooper vs. Albright.	703—Christalor et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
325—Meeks et al. vs. King.	
249—Powers, adm'x, vs. Hudson R. R. R. Co.	220—Chandler vs. Burnham.
604—Vandeventer et al. vs. King et al.	113½—Oppenheimer vs. Bayman.
733—Brockway vs. Cummins.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
5269—Bridgewater Color Works vs. Dillon.	5336—Kammer vs. Pfaunenschmidt.
5340—Walsh vs. Walgrave.	5341—Cook vs. Nichols.
5327—Fabish vs. Lowenstein.	5343—Beams vs. Fitzgerald.
3020—Bell vs. Franklin.	5360—Leopold vs. Strauss.
3020½—Same vs. Same.	5365—Schultz vs. Schmidt.
4861—Huse vs. Mesler.	5366—Degenhardt vs. Strauss.
5076—Blessing vs. Farrington.	5381—Roberts vs. Herbert.
5154—Netier vs. Foster.	5407—Guntzer vs. White.
5159—Cocks vs. Coiline.	5413—McKenzie vs. Lersberger.
5193—Baker vs. Vanderbilt.	——Wallace vs. Dugan.
5231—Gedney vs. Vandewater.	5144—Squier vs. Johnson.
5243—Baddely vs. Burr.	5289—Beadleston vs. McIntyre.
5250—Bates vs. Mackey.	5349—Fitzgerald vs. Lewis.
5268—Snediker vs. Gilroy.	5633—Holben vs. Baxter.
5271—Bailey vs. Michels.	5903—Gottlieb vs. Reitzler.
5321—Zebden vs. Michels.	6011—Bachrau vs. Ritzler.

Part III.—Held by Shea, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
——Campbel vs. Singer.	6008—Parker vs. Baldwin.
5900—Briggs vs. Morrison.	6010—Roberts vs. Hanbury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Michael Toomey; murder.	8—The People vs. William Cook; larceny from person.
2—The People vs. William H. McNevins; murder.	9—The People vs. Bridget McCarty; larceny from person.
3—The People vs. Edward Bulger and Michael Kennedy; assault and battery.	10—The People vs. Albert Cowley; larceny from person.
4—The People vs. Charles Hahn; forgery.	11—The People vs. John McCoy and Thomas Cogan; larceny from person.
5—The People vs. Arthur H. Breed; forgery.	
6—The People vs. John McGinnis; grand larceny.	12—The People vs. Emanuel Strauss; larceny from person.
7—The People vs. Isaac Rubenstein and Hanna Rubenstein; receiving stolen goods.	13—The People vs. John McCarty; larceny from person.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT—IN ADMIRALTY.

ANOTHER DECISION BY JUDGE BENEDICT.

John F. Mills vs. Canal-boat W. J. Walsh.—This was a proceeding *in rem* to recover of the canal-boat *W. J. Walsh* the amount of several towings performed by the propeller *G. H. Starbuck* from Williamsburg to Elizabethport, N. J., and return, on several trips. The performance of the service was admitted, and the only point in dispute was of the services rendered, was a maritime contract cognizable in Admiralty. A maritime contract, as now understood, is any services appurtenanced to navigation of any kind, and this service was performed between New-Jersey and the State of New-York. The decision in the *Kate Tremaine*, above decided, is a ruling in this case. A decree must therefore be entered in favor of libelant for amount claimed.

Geo. D'Arcy Armstrong, proctor for libelant; *R. H. Huntley*, proctor for claimant.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Chief-Justice Daly and Judges Robinson and Larremore.

CONTEMPT—EXCESSIVE FINE ON JUDGMENT DEBTOR.

Fallen vs. Bartine and McKenna.—Supplementary proceedings were instituted against the defendants and their examination ordered to be taken before a referee. They testified that they borrowed $500 after the order was granted, but before it was served, for the sole purpose of paying it to their workmen, which they did after the service of the order. On motion, Judge J. F. DALY made an order, headed at Chambers, adjudging the defendants guilty of contempt in paying the money, and ordering them to jail unless they paid a fine of $430. From this order they appealed, their counsel contending that the fine was excessive; that the order of examination having been made by Judge Loew, only he or "the Court" could adjudge the defendants in contempt, and that the order, being made at "Chambers," was not an order of the Court; that the title to the money was in the workmen and not the defendants; that they could not be adjudged in contempt for paying away money which they had when the order was served, as it was received by them after the order was granted. Counsel for the respondent insisted that the order appealed from was an order of the Court, as the Judge who made it directed it to be entered, and that the proceedings could be continued before any Judge of the Court. The Court so decided, and refused to consider the other points, upon the ground that they were not reviewable upon appeal. Counsel for appellants strenuously urged that they were reviewable, and asked for a stay of proceedings, pending an appeal to the Court of Appeals. Decision reserved.

Alex. H. Reavey for appellants; Ira D. Warren for respondent.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 18.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81, C..115⅞	100 Bruns. C. Land.b3. 8½
16,000 U. S. 5-20 R, '62.112¼	100 do..bet. call. 8
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.118	200 Mariposa Mining. 6
11,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.112⅜	100 Mariposa Pref..... 10
20,000 do.........b3.112¼	6 Wells-Fargo Ex... 42½
5,000 do...........c.112¼	20 Wells Fargo Scrip. 2
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.112⅜	100 P. M. S. S. Co., b30. 44
11,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new..........111⅛	200 do........b3. 44
	100 do.........s3. 43⅞
141,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..........111⅛	150 do 43⅞
	100 do..bet. call. 43⅞
60,000 do.........b3.111⅛	400 do 43⅞
3,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '67,c.111⅛	100 Adams Ex...... 70
35,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.111⅛	5 Am. Mer. Un. Ex. 48
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.109⅛	200 N. Y. C. & H.,b.c. 98⅞
25,000 do.........b3.109⅛	100 do 98⅞
50,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.......114	200 do 98⅞
1,000 Va. St. 6s, new. 68⅛	1000 do..........c. 99
5,000 do............ 68⅛	1000 N. Y. C. & H. Cts. 95¼
5,000 do............ 69	1000 do............ 95¼
20,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. bs. 94	20000 do..bet. call. 95⅛
10,000 do..bet. call. 93⅞	500 Erie Railway.... 20⅛
10,000 N.C.Fd. Act, '66. 37⅛	100 do.............. 20⅜
5,000 do............ 38	200 Reading............101⅜
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 66	100 N. J. Cen.......106⅛
	100 do...............106⅛
3,000 do............ 66⅛	600 L. S. & M. S.....b3. 99¼
3,000 Mo. St. 6s........ 92	400 do 99⅛
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. bds. 95⅛	1000 do..bet. call. 99⅛
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st..... 84½	1100 do..........c. 99⅛
20,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. bs. 76⅛	150 do 99
20,000 do............ 76⅛	100 Panama........ 71
1,000 Mich.So.S.F.bs.101⅛	300 Un. Pac. 27
10,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88... 88	50 Ill. Cen........135
6,000 C.& R.I.& P. 7s. 99	200 Clev. & Pitts......113
500 Mor. & Es. 2d.... 95½	200 do..........113⅛
1,000 Clev. & Pitts. 3d. 97½	200 do..bet. call.113⅛
1,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st...102	100 Chi. & N. W.. b10. 80⅛
2,000 M. & St.P.8s 1st.104⅛	200 do..........s3. 80
4,000 Long Dock bds. 85⅛	200 Chi. & N. W. Pfd. 93⅛
7 Cen. Nat. Bank...107	100 do 93⅞
50 Continental Bank. 94	300 do...b. c. b3. 93⅛
17 Fourth Nat. Bank.110	50 C., C., C. & In.. b3. 83⅛
40 Chatham Bank.....168	100 do..bet. call. 83⅞
100 Md. Coal Co........ 38⅛	58 do 84
100 American Coal..... 44	100 Chi. & R. I...... 114⅛
200 do...b. c.b30. 45	500 Mil. & St. P...... 55⅛
200 Canton Co........ 85	7 do 55⅛
200 Bos.Water Power. 32	400 do.......b60. 56
110 Con. Coal of Md.... 34	200 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 77⅛
100 do 34⅛	400 do..bet. call. 77⅛
300 do 34⅛	200 Tol., Wab. & W.... 55⅛
30 West. Un. Tel..... 57	100 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 97
100 do 57⅛	100 Bos., H. & E....... 1⅛
1000 do 57⅛	500 Ohio & Miss........ 48⅛
800 do 57⅜	500 do..bet. call. 48
2500 do..bet. call. 57⅛	50 Ohio & Miss. Pref. 75⅛
1000 do 57⅛	300 Morris & Essex.... 89⅛
1300 do 57⅛	117 N. Y. & N. H. Sp.140
700 do 57⅛	100 Col., C. & In. Cen. 21⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.115⅞	300 Cons.Coal Md.b. c. 34⅛
750 do.....small.112⅛	300 do 35
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R.. '64.112⅜	200 do 35⅛
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..112⅛	100 Pacific Mail S. Co. 43⅛
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.111⅛	100 do..........s3. 43⅛
20,000 U. S. 10-40 C., b3.109⅛	100 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. River R..... b. c. 98⅛
500 Va. State 6s, N. 69	
4,000 V. 6s, Reg., Old. 53	100 Lake S.&Mh.So.R. 98⅞
1,000 Georgia State 6s 81	100 do....bet.call. 98⅞
4,000 do 80⅛	200 do 98⅛
7,000 Ga. State 7s, G.bs 94⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts.R.b.c.113
4,000 S. Car. State 6s, N., Jan. & July. 66⅛	250 Un. Pacific R.b.c. 26⅞
	200 Chic. & N. W. R.. 80
2,000 Clev. & Pitts. 2d Mortgage........ 99	100 do....bet.call. 80⅛
	100 Chic. & N.W. Pfd. 93⅛
1,000 Pacific R. R. 7s, Guar. by St. Mo. 97	500 do....bet.call. 93⅛
	100 C., C. & Ind. R.... 83⅛
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bonds.109	110 do 84
10,000 Chi.&N.W.Con. 89	200 Chic. & Rock Isl.. 114
10,000 Erie 4th M....... 86	100 do 113⅛
30,000 U.P. R.R.1st M. 84	50 do 114⅛
1,000 U.P. Land Grts. 76⅛	79 Mil. & St. Paul R. 55⅛
5,000 do 76⅛	200 Mil. & St. Paul Pf. 77⅛
2,000 Cen. P. Gold Bs. 95⅛	200 Tol., Wabash & W. 55
50 Del. & Hud. Can..116	100 Ohio & Miss. R.b3. 48
300 W. Union Tel...... 57⅛	100 do 47⅞
75 do 57⅛	100 Han. & St. Jo. R.. 91
200 Canton Co....b. c. 85	400 Col.,C. & Ind.C.R. 21⅛
200 Quick. Min....b. c. 13	50 do 21⅛
100 Erie Railwya...... 20⅛	10 Pitts.,F.W. & C.G. 97⅛
100 Reading R. R.....101⅛	

MONDAY, March 20—A. M.

The general Trade of the week past was active, except in the Export clearances of Domestic Produce, which fell off considerably from the previous week, though still equal to the same week in March last year. The Exports of Specie were correspondingly increased. They amount to $1,993,517, and for the first time in several months embrace a larger share of American Gold Coin than Silver and Gold Bullion. The receipts from the Pacific States and the exports of Silver contanue on the increase, the opening of the great Pacific Railway having reversed this as well as other trade movements between the Atlantic and Pacific States. The Imports and sales of Foreign merchandise continue to run ahead of last season, and the amount marketed in New-York since the First of January, when the tariff was reduced on Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c., has produced to the Treasury a larger Customs revenue by nearly 15 ₱ cent. than from Jan. 1 to March 18, 1870, say $33,525,146, as against $29,449,176. At all the ports the Customs of the current Quarter (third) of the fiscal year, to end March 31, promise to yield to the Treasury about $52,500,000. The Gold market, of late, has been influenced, in a measure, by the unusually heavy consumption of Foreign merchandise, which these figures at New-York indicate, and in connection with the low price abroad of our great leading staple of Cotton, the opinion has prevailed that larger and earlier remittances in Gold Coin would have to go forward this Spring to adjust our trade balances. It looked at one time last week as though this belief was about to come true, but a different turn was given to the Gold market on Saturday by the increased remittances of American Bonds, chiefly in the Public Funds of the United States, and by cable advices from London that one or two houses not heretofore named in this connection, though for several years prominent as active dealers in United States 5-20s between the two markets, had taken an interest in the New Loan. Other indications on the Street also pointed to the early equalization of all the 5-20s, as well as the New Stock into which they are to be refunded, with Gold, both abroad and at home. And if, when this result is assured, the ample supplies of Exchange through the Spring and Summer months, on the use of the New Stock abroad, and not an excessive shipment of Gold Coin, will be no longer questionable, in the same relation, it must not be overlooked that our Specie export, since July 1, 1870, the beginning of the current Fiscal Year, has already settled over $30,000,000 debt abroad more than was adjusted in the same way for the corresponding period the previous year and that while the *price* of Cotton is much below last season, even in Gold value, the *quantity* which we have already marketed abroad, and which we are still able to spare to Europe out of the current crop, *is nearly fifty per cent. greater.*

The temper of the Stock market continued decidedly speculative and on rather buoyant prices through the week. The Bank return, as remarked in another place, created something of a pause, as it might reasonably do, after an expansion in Loans of about fourteen millions in three weeks, but the *Bull* interest in the market soon reasserted itself, on the argument, no doubt, that the position of the Banks and the outside offerings of Money are still all-sufficient for their purposes, even if the rate for Money should go up to 6@7 ₱ cent. this week, as the *Bear* operators predict.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house, for the week ending Saturday last, March 18, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$3,223,010
Decrease in Specie	1,105,431
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	1,422,239
Increase in Deposits	1,021,059
Decrease in Circulation	49,856

	March 19, '70.	Mar. 18, '71.	Mar. 11, '71.
National Capital	$72,808,600	$73,325,000	$73,325,000
Local Capital	11,872,148	13,385,800	13,385,800
Total	$84,680,748	$86,570,800	$86,570,800
Loans	270,003,682	292,576,404	289,353,394
Gold and Gold Notes	32,014,747	22,663,745	23,769,176
Other Legal Tenders	52,774,470	55,623,645	57,045,884
Deposits	208,816,823	230,945,643	229,924,584
Circulation	33,699,463	31,605,215	31,655,071
In Sub-Treasury	81,653,246	72,274,115	71,837,802

The Bank Statement, as published this morning, exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in point of lawful Money security (in Gold and Greenbacks) to the previous weekly statement, and also to the statement of the corresponding week last year:

	March 11, '71.	March 18, '71.	March 19, '70.
Deposits	$229,294,584	$230,945,643	$208,816,823
Circulation	31,675,071	31,605,215	33,699,563
Together	$261,579,655	$262,550,858	$242,516,386
Required 25 ₱ ct.	$65,394,913	$65,637,714	$60,629,096
Actual basis	80,815,060	78,287,390	84,789,167
Excess Leg. Ten.	$15,420,147	$12,649,676	$24,160,071
Rate for money	5 ₱ ct.	5@6 ₱ ct.	5@6 ₱ ct.

Since our last weekly review, the arrears in the Custom-house returns have been brought up through a reform at the statistical desk, which the Collector instituted after his urgent attention had been directed to his shortcomings. We have now reason to hope that more promptness will be observed with the monthly as well as the weekly returns. We make the following record of the corrected full returns for the last three weeks; exclusively Specie:

	Foreign Imports.		Domestic Exports.
March 4	$9,845,436	March 1	$4,469,192
March 11	8,209,446	March 8	6,264,325
March 18	7,883,892	March 15	3,649,835

The Import entries at New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise for the past week, were $7,883,892, as against $4,928,952 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $3,649,835, against $2,586,541 same week in 1870. The Exports of Gold and Silver $1,993,517, against $310,491 same week in 1870. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,723,590. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 26,708 bales.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise of New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to Jan. 1, and since semi-official, from the Custom-house:

July	$24,610,215	Jan. 28	$9,705,704
August	29,829,299	Feb. 4	4,651,876
September	26,908,269	Feb. 11	7,622,798
October	22,443,471	Feb. 18	7,005,147
November	25,383,162	Feb. 25	8,035,653
December	22,468,108	March 4	9,845,436
Jan. 7	3,541,829	March 11	8,209,446
Jan. 14	5,640,792	March 18	7,883,892
Jan. 24	5,590,534		
Total since July 1			$229,370,630
Against same date 1870			192,783,982
Increase since July 1			$36,586,648

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, 1870, is as follows:

July	$16,717,873	Jan. 25	$5,134,499
August	13,892,530	Feb. 1	2,636,581
September	16,082,468	Feb. 8	4,727,384
October	16,659,404	Feb. 15	4,281,530
November	24,913,352	Feb. 22	4,658,414
December	19,840,326	March 1	4,469,192
Jan. 4	4,187,739	March 8	6,264,325
Jan. 11	4,774,187	March 15	3,649,835
Jan. 18	4,607,757		
Total since July 1			$157,507,396
Against same date 1870			145,701,650
Increase since 1st Jan.			$11,805,746

Gold, March 18, 1871, 110⅞ ₱ cent.
Gold, March 19, 1870, 112¼ ₱ cent.

The exports of gold and silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1870, are as follows:

July	$16,922,451	Jan. 28	$197,089
August	10,087,040	Feb. 4	1,423,699
September	4,618,850	Feb. 11	995,152
October	2,416,356	Feb. 18	1,170,554
November	4,896,257	Feb. 25	690,048
December	1,950,879	March 4	2,738,062
Jan. 7	481,997	March 11	954,584
Jan. 14	495,373	March 18	1,993,517
Jan. 21	807,363		
Total since July 1			$53,039,871
Against same date 1870			22,913,829
Increase since July 1			$30,126,042

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$11,130,760	July	$17,494,731
August	15,645,267	August	2,221,753
September	14,704,034	September	3,988,005
October	11,724,402	October	2,112,636
November	9,576,224	November	14,025,558
December	8,992,817	December	3,568,741
January	12,326,929	January	16,666,108
February	12,681,653	February	2,454,111
March 4	2,330,032	March 4	2,583,575
March 11	3,467,942	March 11	532,687
March 18	2,723,590	March 18	355,741
Total, 1871	$104,321,560	Total, 1871	$66,008,646
Total, 1870	94,404,035	Total, 1870	66,438,391

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		March 19, '70.
American Gold	111⅛@111⅛@110⅞	112¼
Old U. S. 5s, 1862	112¼@112⅞	109⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	111@111⅛	108⅛
U. S. 5 ₱ C., 10-40s	109@108⅞@109	105⅛
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson	98⅛@99@98⅞	90⅞xd
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. Scrip	93⅞@95⅛	92⅛xd
Rock Island	112@111⅛@114	118⅛
Lake Shore	98⅛@100⅛@98⅞	85⅛
North-western	80⅛@79⅞	71⅛
Reading	102@101⅛	95⅛
North-western Pf	93@94@93⅞	82⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	48@47@47⅛	28
Pacific Mail	43⅛@42⅛@44@43	33⅛
St. Paul Preferred	76⅛@77⅛	72⅛
St. Paul Common	54⅛@54⅛	58⅛
New Tennessee 6s	64⅛@63⅞	49⅛
New South Carolina 6s	68⅛@66	82⅛
Toledo and Wabash	54⅛@44⅛	45
Central Pacific Bonds	95⅛@95⅛	93⅛
Union Pacific Bonds	83@84⅛	85⅛
Western Union Tel	56⅛@57⅛	32⅛
Erie	21@20⅛	25⅛
Union Pacific Stock	25⅛@26⅛	....

The Bank return shows a loss on the Gold average of $1,105,431, while the Treasury Office gains in Gold for the week $1,367,849, and the Exports of the week include $1,170,000 in American Gold Coin. The Treasury account is $2,723,590 received for Customs, $355,741 paid out for Gold Interest on the Public Debt, and $1,000,000 sold to the Brokers on Thursday. The Banks lose $1,422,239 in their Greenback average, while adding $3,223,010 to their line of Loans, and $1,021,059 to the general line of Deposits. The return, altogether, is not regarded as favorable to continued very cheap Money, and the Stock Exchange in the Afternoon sold down on most of the Railways and some of the Miscellaneous Stocks ½@⅝ ₱ cent. Rumors were also renewed of some sort of tampering by the bearish interest in Stocks, with the Money market, connected this time with the withdrawal from Bank and "lock-up" of Greenbacks. Earlier in the week similar rumors were traced to the operations of the Gold Room and the Foreign Exchanges—a plan for making dear Money and higher Gold, which, if seriously contemplated, had soon to be abandoned because of the weakness of Gold and the better supply of Exchange, both of which were strongly manifested in the course of the day. The probable early course of the New Loan is also calculated to keep Gold within about present limits, 111@111½ ₱ cent., and to advance the Public Funds on both sides the Atlantic as compared with Gold. The latter were stiffer at the close of the week, the 6 ₱ cents of 1881 selling up to 116 ₱ cent. and the 5-20s of 1862 at 112½ ₱ cent. The former carry 1½ ₱ cent. accumulated Interest since the last Dividend, and the latter 2½ ₱ cent.

The Southern State Bonds closed steady, and the Railway Bonds firm on the Pacifics—the Union Land Grants in demand at 76⅝@⅞ ₱ cent., carrying accumulated Interest since Oct. 1, nearly the full April Coupon. A very heavy business was done in Western Telegraph, the price advancing to 57½@⅝ ₱ cent., though subsequently affected by the general weakness of the market on the Bank return. The New-York and Western Railways were on the recovery at 5 P. M., and closed as follows, as compared with Friday night. Gold fell off to 110⅞ ₱ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 18.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109⅛	109⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅞	112⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	111⅛	111⅛
American Gold	111⅛	110⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	63⅞	63⅞
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98⅞	98⅞
N. Y. C. & H. D. Certificates	95⅛	95⅛
Reading Railroad	101⅛	101⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅞	114
North-west Common	80	79⅞
North-west Preferred	93⅛	93⅛
Pacific Mail	43	43
St. Paul Preferred	77⅛	77⅛
St. Paul Common	55⅞	55⅞
Lake Shore	98⅛	98⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅛	47⅞
Toledo and Wabash	55⅛	54⅞
Western Telegraph	56⅞	57⅞
Erie	20⅞	20⅛
St. Joseph Common	89⅛	90⅛
Union Pacific	27	26⅛

The subscriptions to the New Loan for the day include $1,000,000 by the Fourth National Bank. After Saturday next, the unconditional offer of the first $200,000,000 in 5 ₱ cents at par in Gold, or in exchange for 5-20s will expire by limitation, and the subsequent subscriptions left as under the conditions of the original Circular.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 18.

Gold receipts	601,100 00
Gold payments	1,369,082 40
Gold balance	64,877,803 94
Currency receipts	229,400 16
Currency payments	618,864 05
Currency balance	7,396,311 09
Customs	340,000 00
Canceled gold receipts sent to Washington, D. C.	1,325,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81......115⅛	5-20 coup., '67......111⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81......115⅛	5-20 coup., '68......111⅛
5-20 coup., '62......112⅞	10-40 registered......108⅞
5-20 coup., '64......112⅛	10-40 coupon......109⅛
5-20 coup., '65......112⅛	6s currency......114⅛
5-20 coup., n. 1., '65......111⅛	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	63⅛	Alabama 5s	60⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bds	63⅛	Alabama 8s	100⅛
Virginia 6s, old	67	Ark, 6s, Funded	56
Virginia 6s, new bds	68⅛	Ark. 7s, L.R. & F.S.iss	57⅛
Virginia 6s, reg., old	53	Ark. 7s, Memp.& L.R.	60
Virginia 6s, reg., '66	65	Ak. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	50
Virginia 6s, reg., '67	60	Ohio 6s, '75	102
Georgia 6s	81	Ohio 6s, '81	102
Georgia 7s, Gold bds	93⅛	Ohio 6s, '86	103
N. Car. 6s, old	46	Illinois C. bds, '70	110⅛
N. Car. F Act, '66	37⅛	Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100
N. Car. new bds	25⅛	Illinois coup., '79	100
N. Car. Special Tax	19	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
S. Car. Jan. & July	66	Indiana 5s	100
S. Car. April & Oct	67	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L	107⅛
Missouri 6s	91⅛	N. Y. coup. B'ty L	107⅛
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss.	90⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	106
Louisiana 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	106
Louisiana new bds	62	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	106
La. 8s, new Flt'g D't	64	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	106
La. 8s, Levee bds	74	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	106
La. 8s, Levee bds	86	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	166
La. 8s, Levee bds, '75	85⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	99
California 7s	111	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	99
Connecticut 6s	101⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	99
Rhode Island 6s	101		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N.Y.Cen.6s, '83	93⅛	Tol. & W.Cons.Conv.	83
N.Y.Cen.6s, '87	91	Han.& Naples 1st	82⅛
N.Y.Cen.6s, R. Est	90	Gt. West.1st, '68	102
N.Y.Cen.6s, Subscrip	94	Gt. West.1st, '88	88
N.Y.Cen.7s, '76	100	Gt. West. 2d, '93	83
N.Y.Cen.7s,Conv.'76	100	Quincy & Tol.1st, '90.	82
N.Y.Cen.7s, '65-76	100⅛	Ills.& So.Iowa 1st	80
Erie 1st, Ext	98	Gal.& Chic.2d	95
Erie 1st, Ind	94	Chic., R.I.& Pac	98⅛
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	92	Morris & Essex 1st	102
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	89	Morris & Essex 2d	95⅛
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	86	Clev. & Tol. S. Fund	101⅛
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	88⅛	N. J. Cen. New Bs	100⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	102⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	102
Harlem 1st	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	97⅛
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bs	93⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	93⅛
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	118	Cl. & Pitts. Cons. S. F.	92
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st	110⅛	Cl. & Pitts. 2d	98
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct., 2d	98	Cl. & Pitts. 3d	97
M.S.&N.I.S.F.7 ₱ ct.	101⅛	Cl. & Pitts. 4th	81
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	96	Chic. & Alton 1st	102
Cen. Pacific Bs	95⅛	Chic. & Alton Inc	95
Union Pac. 1st Bs	84⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	98
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	76⅛	Ohio & Miss. Cons	89⅛
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	69	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	94
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75	106⅛	Pennsula R. Bs	90
Alton & T. H. 1st	96⅛	St. L. & Iron Moun. 1st	89⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf	85	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	104⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc	75⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	94
Chic. & N. W. S. Fund	98	Mil. & St. P. 1st	94
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs	94	Mil. & St. P., I. & M. Div.	87⅛
Chic. & N. W. Ext. Bs	87	Mil. & St. P. 2d	85
Chic. & N. W. 1st	94	Joliet & Chic. 1st	106
C. & N. W. C. 7 ₱ c. Con.	88⅛	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	85⅛
Han. & St. Jo. Conv	102⅛	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	61
Lack. & West. Bs	100	Tol., Peo. & W., E. Div.	85
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	100⅛	Tol., Peo. & W., W. Div.	83⅛
Tol. & W. 1st, Ext	93	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	68
Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div	80⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Tol. & W. 2d	87⅛	Bos., H. & E., guar	20
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs	79	C. Falls & Minn. 1st	82

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	137	Nassau	109
Manhattan	155	Shoe and Leather	160
Merchants'	115	Corn Exchange	125
Mechanics'	135	Continental	94
Union	140	St. Nicholas	114⅛
America	150	New-York County	225
City	230	Importers' & Traders	160
Phenix	110	Park	158
North River	85	Manufrs. & Merch's'	100
Tradesmen's	152⅛	Central National	107
Fulton	160	Fourth National	110
Greenwich	200	Ninth National	110
Butchers' & Drovers'	145	Tenth National	120
Mech. & Traders'	135	Oriental	160
National	120	Gold Exchange	70
Merchants' Exch'ge	102⅛	Bankers' & Brok. Ass	100
Leather Manufrs'	200	Del. & Hud. Canal	116
Seventh Ward	106	Pennsylvania Coal	218
State of New-York	113	Maryland Coal Co	38⅛
Commerce	119⅛	American Coal	44
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass	115	Spring Mount'n Coal	42
Broadway	290	Canton Co., Balt	84
Ocean	92	Consol. Coal of Md	34
Mercantile	124	Cumb. Coal & Iron	32
American Exchange	115⅛	West. Union Tel	57⅛
Pacific	175	Quick. Min. Co	13
Chatham	166⅛	Quick. Min. Co. Pf	19
Bank of the Republic	112⅛	Mariposa Min. Co	5
Bank of N. America	104⅛	Mariposa Min. Pf	9⅛
Hanover	102⅛	Mar. Min. Trust. Cfts.	20
Irving	120	Boston Water Power	31
Metropolitan	132	Adams Express	70
Citizens'	120	Wells-Fargo Express	42
People's	145	Wells-F. Ex. Scrip	2
Grocers'	116	Am. Merch. U. Ex	47⅛
East River	114	United States Ex	46⅛
Market	125⅛	Pacific M. S. S. Co	43

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES. CIRCULAR PROPOSALS—SCRIP IN ADVANCE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to Authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved Jan. 20, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, namely:

First. Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:

First. Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent. bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars; of which there will be reserved, for twenty days, one-half for subscribers in this country and one-half for subscribers in foreign countries.

Second. Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Third. Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Fourth. Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

When a subscription is made, the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the Government when the new bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November, in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the agents for the negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of the bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received.

Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States the National Banks are authorized to receive subscriptions, and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer, or the Designated Depositaries at Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala., and Pittsburg, Penn.

P. S.—This Department and its own Loan Agents are now ready to receive the United States Five-twenty Bonds and to pay the gold interest thereon to May 1, from which date the new bonds will bear interest. A scrip certificate, calling for the bonds on the 1st May, will be issued at once in exchange for the old bonds.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of Treasury.

A CHOICE SECURITY.

NEW YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds.

A very large full paid up stock subscription.

$100, $500 AND $1,000 BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The new trunk line from New-York City to the North and West, between the New-York Central and Erie Railways, and many miles shorter than either from New-York to Buffalo.

Two hundred and twenty miles of finished road already in existence, cost twice the amount of bonds issued; may fairly be called the best character of real estate loan; title perfect and value constantly enhancing; issue of bonds positively limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road. A very small loan per mile, highly thought of by bankers, and we believe a security of the highest grade. The road is earning largely. Is a better investment than money in a savings bank. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 18, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	7	Resin, bbls	6
Bees-wax, pks	1	Hams, pks	113
Broom-corn, bales	104	Middles, pks	40
Cotton, bales	1,760	Cut-meats, pks	128
Dried Fruit, pks	27	Pork, pks	1,965
Eggs, bbls	2,035	Lard, pks	580
Flour, bbls	7,138	Grease, pks	52
Flour, bags	200	Oil, Tallow, bbls	49
Wheat, bushels	9,920	Oil, Lard, bbls	75
Corn, bushels	28,574	Butter, pks	839
Oats, bushels	3,350	Cheese, boxes	1,683
Grass-seed, bushels	2,490	Tallow, pks	5
Peas, bushels	294	Stearine, pks	15
Beans, bushels	948	Rice, pks	10
Barley, bushels	10,150	Starch, boxes	1,700
Malt, bushels	1,250	Skins, bundles	7
Corn-meal, bbls	1,018	Tea, half chests	5
Corn-meal, bags	1,500	Tobacco, hhds	270
Hops, bales	122	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	564
Hemp, bales	13	Whisky, bbls	705
Hides, bundles	230	Wool, bales	102
Leather, sides	4,220		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Brussels*, for Liverpool—10 cases Plasters, 4,476 boxes Cheese, 697 boxes Bacon, 6,000 lbs. Lard, 489 tcs. Beef, 100 cases Guns, 10 pks. Sewing-machines, 28 cases Rubber, 10 bbls. Beans, 19 cases Forks, 5 cases Machinery, 100 cases Oysters, 997 bags Clover-seed, 104 bales Raw Silk, 808 bales Cotton, 12 Mowers, 24 Reapers, 100 bbls. Pork, 70 bbls. Game.

By the steamer *Flamstead*, for Liverpool—1,120 bales Cotton, 600 bales Hemp, 14,438 bushels Corn, 50 hhds. Tallow, 196 boxes Bacon, 151 tcs. Beef, 1,200 Staves.

By the steamer *Europa*, for Glasgow—1,122 bbls. Beef, 17 cases Shawls, 849 boxes Bacon, 174 boxes Shoulders, 300 tcs. Beef, 350 tcs. Lard, 61 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 41 casks Tallow, 10 cases Tobacco, 10 boxes Jowls, 27 kegs Butter, 14 bbls. Apples, 777 bags Clover-seed, 1,300 bbls. Flour, 71 bales Cotton, 17,031 bushels Corn, 234 cases Sewing-machines, 550 Oars, 2,400 Staves, 14 cases Cottons.

By the steamer *Camilla*, for London—130 boxes Bacon, 1,174 boxes Cheese, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 20,576 lbs. manufactured Tobacco, 50 tcs. Lard, 543 tcs. Beef, 1,013 bbls. Flour, 150 bbls. Pork, 50 tcs. Pork, 2,400 Staves, 100 boxes Oysters, 50 hhds. Tallow, 50 bags Clover-seed, 51 logs Maple, 25 bales Hops, 25 pks. Tobacco.

By the steamer *Deutschland*, for Bremen—396 hhds. Tobacco, 35 bbls. Apples, 1,000 boxes. Extract, 50 hhds. Tallow, 575 bales Cotton, 20 boxes Tacks, 84 bales Furs, 186 bales Tobacco, 500 bbls. Syrup, 61 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 25 bbls. Flour, 228 bbls. Shoe Pegs.

ASHES—Have been in quite limited request at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and $8 75@$9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, since our last, at unaltered prices. We quote Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@16½c.; Rio, 10½c.@14½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been less active and quoted off ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb., with sales reported since our last of 1,404 bales, for early delivery, (of which 44 bales were to arrive,) including 885 bales to shippers, 519 bales to spinners. Also 14,300 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for March, 600 bales at 13⅞c.; April, 300 bales at 13 13-16c., 3,400 bales at 13¾c.; April, May and June, 100 bales each, at 13⅝c.; May, 200 bales at 13⅞c., 600 bales at 13⅞c., 100 bales at 13⅝c.; June, 100 bales at 13⅞c., 300 bales at 13⅞c.; July, 500 bales at 13⅞c.; August, 600 bales at 14c. Exchanged—3-16c. paid to exchange 500 bales May for 500 bales July. And today, for March, 200 bales at 13⅞c., 100 bales at 13⅞c.; April, 700 bales at 13⅝c., 900 bales at 13 9-16c., 1,600 bales at 13⅝c.; 100 bales April and 100 bales May at 13 9-16c., together; 200 bales April, 300 bales May and 300 bales June, at 13½, together; May, 100 bales at 13⅞c., 200 bales at 13⅝c., 700 bales at 13 9-16c., 500 bales at 13⅝c.; June, 100 bales at 13⅝c., 100 bales at 13 9-16c., 100 bales at 13¾c.; July, 400 bales at 13 13-16c., 200 bales at 13⅞c.; August, 200 bales at 13⅞c.; 100 bales July and 100 bales August, at 13⅞c., together. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries ware: March, 14.04c.; April, 13.99c.; May, 13.99c.; June, 14.07c.; July, 14.02c.; August and September each sold at 14⅛c. The receipts at this port, today, were 1,760 bales, including 1,255 bales per rail, 505 bales from Charleston.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Good Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12⅞	13⅛
Low Middling	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Good Middling	16⅛	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	24,974
Receipts last week	31,266
Receipts the preceding week	31,439
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	782,572
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Exports since our last	2,574
Exports since Sept. 1	425,433
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,042
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	323,507
Estimated stock here	123,000

The following table shows the receipts of Cotton at the shipping ports and the exports thence for the several weeks since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two seasons:

Bales for the week ending	1868-69. Receipts.	1868-69. Exports.	1869-70. Receipts.	1869-70. Exports.	1870-71. Receipts.	1870-71. Exports.
Sept. 3	4,150	2,560	3,432	1,367	6,719	7,734
Sept. 11	11,383	1,375	11,206	1,253	10,781	4,043
Sept. 18	19,673	2,081	26,306	1,333	17,648	3,044
Sept. 25	20,311	4,702	48,311	4,979	86,714	7,288
Oct. 2	34,700	8,874	54,628	9,813	51,105	7,557
Oct. 9	44,066	16,846	59,320	25,506	68,807	14,744
Oct. 16	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916	78,034	29,464
Oct. 23	57,003	14,597	77,383	35,953	82,292	41,807
Oct. 30	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,209	83,264	40,499
Nov. 6	74,256	30,159	95,266	35,989	107,929	72,935
Nov. 13	73,360	45,272	93,045	55,858	134,203	56,532
Nov. 20	72,648	8,233	70,036	46,800	125,449	88,029
Nov. 27	74,849	51,340	85,239	69,727	121,438	82,251
Dec. 4	89,923	64,010	99,767	73,679	138,576	72,641
Dec. 11	86,744	47,573	98,489	62,040	151,276	102,530
Dec. 18	80,012	51,424	110,010	64,801	157,978	102,279
Dec. 25	79,898	43,276	113,819	69,394	130,365	97,558
Jan. 1	85,449	71,173	109,877	55,927	128,675	77,108
Jan. 8	74,765	41,860	101,630	47,417	137,958	89,912
Jan. 15	72,256	37,445	88,743	42,431	132,102	98,062
Jan. 22	80,783	33,109	95,399	50,625	144,501	121,593
Jan. 29	85,905	22,730	109,208	85,915	150,800	105,823
Feb. 5	64,858	21,377	108,739	58,559	155,113	73,406
Feb. 12	66,799	39,985	97,568	71,549	162,168	90,553
Feb. 19	73,432	60,420	94,624	62,763	140,553	78,114
Feb. 26	55,009	58,053	80,747	71,507	138,741	132,270
March 4	41,668	18,298	74,620	56,891	131,419	147,768
March 11	36,787	31,842	67,925	76,577	138,283	119,303
March 18	32,272	14,108	43,657	91,281	102,641	100,838

Messrs. EASTON & Co. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stocks.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	46,600	292,526	21,393	18,640
Mobile	6,945	60,777	2,929	2,239
Galveston	9,041	54,439	10,587	3,206
Florida	177	....	....	....
Savannah	10,237	70,800	10,190	3,377
Charleston	6,180	27,460	3,680	2,070
New-York	16,905	124,911	14,505	4,487
Boston, Phila. & Baltimore	6,556	61,782	....	3,535
Total this week	102,641	692,692	63,284	37,554
Previously reported	3,057,248	....	1,578,346	385,425
Total since Sept. 1, 1870	3,159,889	692,692	1,641,630	422,979
Same time last year	2,265,264	475,853	954,377	463,240

Stock in the Interior Towns, March 17.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga	22,040	22,969
Columbus, Ga	9,815	12,600
Macon, Ga	9,975	15,062
Selma, Ala	6,000	5,800
Montgomery, Ala	8,114	11,470
Memphis, Tenn	36,970	22,713
Nashville, Tenn	7,830	5,916
Total	100,744	96,530

Statistical Position.

	1871.	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool	804,000	294,970	263,670
Afloat from India	105,000	101,000	165,000
Afloat from America	335,000	320,000	169,000
Stock in London	78,600	69,380	94,130
Afloat for London	61,000	26,000	56,000
Stock in Havre	42,230	67,920	56,807
Afloat for Havre	950	38,482	22,772
Stock in Bremen	6,430	8,431	5,540
Afloat for Bremen	22,591	24,128	4,954
Stock in United States ports	692,692	475,853	394,701
Stock in the interior towns	100,744	93,530	86,269
Total	2,249,237	1,519,694	1,318,843
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1870	......	729,543	......
Excess compared with 1869	......	......	930,394
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	100,000	40,000	70,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	7⅝d.	11 7-16d.	12⅛d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	15⅛c.	24c.	29c.
Price of gold	111⅛	112⅛	131⅛

Distribution of Receipts.

	1870.	1871.
Stock 31st August	10,911	75,949
Received since	2,265,264	3,159,889
Total	2,276,175	3,235,838
Exported	1,417,917	2,064,609
Present stock	475,853	692,692
Balance to spinners	382,405	471,537

The receipts this week have been 102,649 bales, against 43,657 bales the corresponding week last year, and the foreign exports 100,838 bales, against 91,281 bales in 1870. The totals, so far this year, can be seen in the tables given above. The following table will show the totals at each port:

Bombay Shipments. By Special Telegrams from Finlay, Muir & Co.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Exports to Great Britain, March 4 to March 10, inclusive	9,000	9,150
Exports to the Continent, March 4 to March 10, inclusive	8,000	7,698
Previously reported exported to Great Britain	105,000	77,822
Previously reported exported to the Continent	34,000	31,574
Total to Great Britain, March 10	114,000	86,972
Total to the Continent, March 10	42,000	39,272
Excess to Great Britain	27,028	
Excess to the Continent	2,728	

Receipts at Bombay for same week, 41,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet since our last, without any remarkable changes in values. Holders of desirable lines of Shipping Extras have been less eager to place stock at the prevailing rates. The trade, however, has been wholly in a jobbing way, checked, in part, by the unfavorable weather. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,100 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 10@$6 50; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 65@$6 90, chiefly at $6 70@$6 75; very good to fancy, $6 90@$7 30; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 60@$6 90; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 65@$6 90 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 75@$5 90
Sour Flour	5 75@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	6 10@ 6 50
Extra State	6 65@ 7 30
Extra City, shipping brands	6 65@ 7 30
Extra Genesee	7 35@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 65@ 6 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 95@ 9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 60@ 6 90
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 50@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 10@10 00

Southern Flour has been in slack demand at unchanged quotations; sales reported since our last of 500 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$7 35 for poor to good, and $7 35@$9 75 for good to choice Extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $4 35@$6 45 for very inferior to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal continues in moderate request at $3 75@$4 15 for Yellow and White Western, and $4 50@$4 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been very dull at $2 90@$3 20 ₱ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$6 25@$7 35
Southern Flour, good to very fancy extra	7 35@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 35@ 6 35
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 75@ 4 60
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 50@22 00

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been decidedly more active, particularly for desirable samples of new crop Spring, prices of which have advanced 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, on a much freer movement, chiefly for export, on the basis of $1 50@$1 60 for No. 2, and $1 59@$1 61 for No. 1, in store and afloat, closing firmly at $1 59@$1 60 for good to prime No. 2, and $1 61 for straight No. 1, afloat. In other kinds, the dealings have been on a restricted scale within our range. The offerings have been moderate at the improved figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 161,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including very inferior to choice White Western at $1 65@$1 90; Red and Amber Western at $1 65@$1 73, chiefly at $1 70@$1 71, in store; No. 1 Spring, $1 59@$1 61, in store and afloat; No. 2 Spring, $1 58@$1 60, in store and afloat; Old and Mixed Spring at $1 48@$1 54; White Genesee at $1 85@$1 97½; Red and Amber State at $1 65@$1 73; White Southern at $1 75@$1 90 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand for shipment and home use, opening more firmly, but closing in favor of purchasers. The main business was in New Mixed at 88c.@88½c. for prime, closing at 88c., here, and 84½c. for do. to arrive from Chicago. Sales have been reported since our last of 59,500 bushels at 86c.@89c. for poor to very choice New Mixed Western, closing at 88c. for prime samples, here, and 84½c. for prime to arrive; 87c.@90c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 89c.@92c. for White do.; 84c.@88c. for odd lots from track, in inferior condition, ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet, within the range of from $1 12@$1 20 for Western and State ₱ bushel. Barley has been in some demand at $1 05@$1 23 for ordinary to very choice Canada West; 95c.@$1 10 for Western; 85c.@$1 for State. Sales 4,500 bushels. Barley-malt continues dull at 95c.@$1 20 for inferior to choice Canada, and 85c.@$1 for State. Oats have been in fair request, and generally quoted firm, on quite limited offerings of desirable samples. Sales have been reported since our last of 64,000 bushels at 67c.@71½c., as the extremes, for inferior to new Prime Mixed White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 68c.@68½c., in store for Mixed and Western; 70c. for do. afloat; 69½c.@70c. for State; 69c.@71½c. for White Ohio, in store and afloat, and 64½c. for Old Western, in store, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 14,438 bushels Corn for Liverpool, 1,300 bbls. Flour, and 17,031 bushels Corn for Glasgow, 1,013 bbls. Flour, and 8,000 bushels Wheat for London, and 25 bbls. Flour for Bremen. The week's export clearances for European ports comprise 38,899 bbls. Flour, 145,258 bushels Wheat, and 179,450 bushels Corn.

GUNNY-CLOTH—Sales, 150 bales at 12½c.@12⅝c., gold, in bond, the latter for Borneo.

HAY—Bale Hay continues dull and heavy at $1 05@$1 10 for shipping and $1 15@$1 35 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been quiet, since our last, at from 80c.@$1 40 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, further sales of 660 bales have been made at 4c., currency, ₱ lb., short credit. Nothing new in other kinds.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 39,899 hides and 305 bales do.; sales, 54,340 hides and 150 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO.: 300 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 22 lbs., private terms; 4,250 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, 11 lbs., 27c.@27½c., gold, selected; 4,300 Dry Entre Rios, 21@22½ lbs., 24½c.@24¾c., gold, selected; 5,050 Dry Montevideo, (to arrive,) 20½@21½ lbs., 24c., gold, selected; 1,200 Dry Montevideo, Kips, 10 lbs., private terms; 1,840 Dry California, 23@26 lbs., 22½c.@23c., gold, selected; 450 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,350 Dry Caraccas, 20 lbs., private terms; 3,120 Dry Tampico, 18 lbs., private terms; 880 Dry Rio Hache, 17 lbs., private terms; 4,700 Dry African, 10 lbs., private terms; 1,200 Dry Matamoras, 24 lbs., private terms; 800 Dry Matamoras, Kips, 11 lbs., private terms; 7,000 Dry Mexican, (part to arrive,) 22@25 lbs., private terms; 11,000 Dry Texas, (part to arrive,) 22@26 lbs., 20½c.@21½c., currency, as they run; 700 W. S. California, 43 lbs., private terms; 1,300 Wet-salted Matamoras, 60 lbs., 12½c., currency, as they run; 2,000 Wet-salted Texas, (part to arrive,) 60@70 lbs., 11½c.@12½c., currency, as they run; 2,900 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 10½c., currency, selected; 50 bales Slaughter Cow, 10 lbs., private terms; 100 bales Manila Buffalo, 28 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand is 86,600 Hides and 880 Bales, (same time last year 12,850 Hides and 620 Bales,) as follows: 42,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, 4,700 Dry Montevideo, 9,000 Dry Rio Grande, 6,000 Dry Central American, 7,200 Dry Minas, 1,600 Dry and Salted West India, 3,500 Dry and Salted Mexican, 10,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 2,400 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, from Europe, 780 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 100 bales Penang and Manila Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been in very moderate request, since our last, within the range at from 6c.@12c. for crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 122 bales; exports, 25 bales.

MOLASSES—Has been quoted steady, but has been less active; sales, 262 bbls. New-Orleans at 56c.@70c.; and 40 hhds. new crop Porto Rico at 56c.@58c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at from 33c.@60c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@32c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@40c., and New-Orleans at from 40c.@72c., ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quite dull, since our last, at 14c.@14⅛c., in bulk, 18⅛c.@18¼c., in shipping order, here, and 17⅛c.@17¼c. at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,430 bbls. The Creek advices have been of a very quiet and irregular market. Upper and Lower Road deliveries were quoted at $4@$4 20, ₱ bbl. Refined has been in light demand in the local market on the basis of about 24⅛c., for Standard White, early delivery. At Philadelphia, sales have been reported, since our last, of 7,000 bbls. Standard White at 23⅝c. for March, and 24⅛c. for April delivery. The receipts at Philadelphia were 2,200 bbls. for the day. The export clearances have been unimportant. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in some request, since our last, at from 29½c.@30⅛c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been quiet, and quoted at 9½c.@9¾c., in shipping order; 15½c.@15⅝c., in cases, and 4¼c.@5c., in bulk, ₱ gallon. The exports from Philadelphia include 112,226 gallons Refined Petroleum, for Naples; 52,707½ gallons do., for Gibraltar and orders, and 4,500 gallons for other ports.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very sparingly offered for early delivery, and has been quoted firm, but has been inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls. at $21 50@$22 for New Mess; $21@$21 25 for Old Mess; $18@$18 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $20 25@$20 50 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there was a moderate inquiry noted for New Western Mess, on the basis of $21 87, seller March; $21 75, seller April; $21 75 seller May; sales, 3,000 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in light supply and moderate demand within the range of 9½c.@11c. for City. Cut-meats continue inactive at former rates; sales have been reported of 100 pks. at 13c.@14½c. for Hams, and 8c.@8½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has been in less demand at about previous prices; sales 400 boxes at 10½c.@10⅝c. for Long Clear; 10½c.@10⅝c. for Short Rib, here, and 9¾c. at Chicago: 10½c. for Cumberland, here, and 9⅛c. at Chicago; and 10⅛c. for Bellies. Lard has been comparatively quiet, but held with rather more confidence, on lighter offerings of prime stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 730 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 12c.@13⅛c. for No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12⅝c. for new Western Steam, 12⅝c. for common do., and 12⅛c.@12⅝c. for City, ₱ lb. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 750 tcs. Western Steam, including seller April at 12⅝c., and seller May at 13⅛c., closing with buyers at these figures, indicating a steadier market. Beef has been quiet but firm; sales have been reported of 160 bbls., in lots, at $10@$16 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in moderate demand at $22@$28 50 for Prime Mess, $28@$31 50 for Indian Mess, ₱ tierce; sales since our last, 225 tcs. Beef Hams have been slow of sale at $28@$31 for large and job lots, ₱ bbl.; sales, 90 bbls. Butter has been in limited demand, since our last, including State, inferior to prime, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to strictly prime, 12c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 839 pks. Cheese has been inactive at from 5c.@16⅛c., as extremes, for very inferior to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 1,683 boxes.

SEEDS—Of Calcutta Linseed, 2,500 bags have been sold to arrive on private terms. Market firm. Clover has been quiet, on the basis of 11½c.@12½c. for good to choice samples. Nothing new in Timothy.

SKINS—Deer have been purchased to the extent of only 5,000 lbs. Central America, 5,000 lbs. Matamoras, and 1,000 lbs. Curacao. Receipts, 85 bales from Para, 23 do. from Aspinwall, and 2 do. from Sisal. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 40c.@42c.; San Juan, 37c.@38c.; Augostura, 30c.@32c.; Sisal, 40c.@42c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@41c.; Chagres, 45c.@47½c.; Porto Cabello, 36c.@38c.; Para, 38c.@40c.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency, ₱ lb. Goat have been very dull and more or less nominal. Receipts have been 254 bales Mexican, 121 do. East India, 145 do. from Aspinwall, 102 do. from Algoa Bay, and 20 do. from Corpus Christi. We quote: *Goat*—Tampico, 52½c.; Matamoras, 52½c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@53c., gold ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 48c.@52c.; Payta, 48c.@50c.; Curacoa, 54c.@56c.; Cape, 37c.@38c.; Madras, each, 50c.@55c.; Patna, 42½c.@45c., currency.

SUGARS—There has been an active movement in Raw Sugars, particularly in bags, at firm and buoyant prices. The business has been mainly for refining. Sales 376 hhds. New-Orleans, Martinique, Cuba and Demerara at 8c.@11½c., chiefly at 8¾c.@9⅛c.; 479 boxes Havana at 9c.@10c.; land equal to 90,000 bags Manilla at 7⅝c.@8⅝c. ₱ lb. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 8⅝c.@9⅛c. for new and old; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅛c.@9⅞c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9⅛c.@9⅞c. ₱ lb. Refined have been in very good demand at from 10½c.@13c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 54,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅝c.@9⅛c., chiefly at 9c. for Prime; also, 17,000 lbs. Stearine at 13c.@13½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been inactive and heavy, with sales reported, since our last, of 225 bbls. at 91½c.@92c., chiefly at 92c. for iron-bound pks. ₱ gallon, showing a further decline. Receipts, 705 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has shown rather more steadiness as to rates, with a fairly active inquiry for Grain room, mainly for British ports, and a good demand for vessels for the Cotton trade from Southern ports. Petroleum vessels have been in some request, but the bids have not been satisfactory to ship-owners. The offerings of Provisions, Naval Stores, Tobacco and miscellaneous freight had been limited. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been 1,425 bales Cotton, by sail and steam, at ⅜d.@5-16d. ₱ lb.; 83,000 bushels Wheat and Corn at 5⅛d., by steam, and 4¼d.@5d. by sail, ₱ bushel; 100 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 30s. ₱ ton; 100 tcs. Beef, by sail, at 3s. 6d. ₱ tierce; also, a North German ship, of 699 tons register, now here, with about 2,200 bales Cotton, from New-Orleans, with privilege of Havre, at ⅝d.@11-16d.; a British ship, (on the way from Liverpool,) with about 1,800 bales Cotton from New-Orleans or Galveston, at 11-16d.; a British bark now at Boston, with a full cargo of Cotton from New-Orleans, with privilege of Havre, at 21-32d.; a British bark, of 699 tons register, now here, with about 2,150 bales Cotton from Savannah, at 15-32d., and if to the Continent, at 17-32d.; a British ship, now at Boston, (rumored,) with about 3,000 bales Cotton, from New-Orleans, with privilege of Havre, at ⅝d.@11-16d.; a bark of 550 tons register, now at Baltimore, with about 1,700 bales Cotton, from Savannah or Charleston, on private terms. For London, by steam, 7,800 bushels Wheat, at 8⅛d. ₱ bushel; also, a British steam-ship of 1,150 tons capacity, for general cargo, owner's account. For Glasgow, by steam, 15,500 bushels Grain at 6d. ₱ bushel, showing an advance of ½d.; and 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs. For Havre, by steamer, 50 hhds. Tallow at 35s. ₱ ton. For Antwerp, 318 bags Coffee, by sail, at 27s. 6d.; 100 boxes Bacon at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton; and 50 boxes Tobacco at 27s. 6d. ₱ hhd. For Bremen, 100 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d.@30s. For the Continent, a British bark, of 632 tons register, now at Boston, with about 2,100 bales Cotton, from Savannah, at 17-32d. ₱ lb. For Gibraltar and Cadiz, an American brig, of 438 tons register, with general cargo, at about $2,800, gold. For a port in the United Kingdom, a bark, with Petroleum, in barrels and cases, rumored, but without reliable particulars.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

AUCTION SALES.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF VERY FINE AND RARE OIL-PAINTINGS—Trustees' and Executors' Sale. The Gallery of the late CALVIN FLINT SPEAR, deceased, to be sold at Auction on FRIDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock at the sales-room No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.

This collection has been in the family for over twenty years, and comprises the works of Raphael, Carlo Dolci, Pietro Cortona, Terini, Casper Poussin, Baptiste, Romano, Peter Moleyn, P. Wouvermans, Verboom, Vanderneer, P. Patel Teniers, Valasques, Polemberg, Naysmith, G. Stuart Doughty, Wilson, and other celebrated masters.

Full descriptive catalogues at the Auctioneers', No. 389 Fulton-st., where the pictures are now on exhibition.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer, Sales-room No. 53 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On TUESDAY, March 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the private mansion, No. 3 East 14th-st., the entire rich furniture of the house. French-plate pier and mantel mirrors, aubusson, wilton, velvet and Brussels carpets, rich lace curtains, bronzes, gas-fixtures, carved rosewood parlor furniture, made by Belter, carved library furniture, bedroom furniture, cheval glass, antique bureau wardrobe, antique hall chairs, china and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c. Catalogues at the store on Monday, and at the house on morning of sale.

On FRIDAY, March 24, at 10½ o'clock.

The entire elegant furniture, mirrors, rich carpets, &c., of the house No. 14 East 15th-st. Particulars in time.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE On MONDAY, AT 4 P. M., OF S. P. AVERY'S COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART, at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av. The sale of all the oil paintings will take place on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock exactly. The sale of the drawings, objects of art, antiques, &c., &c., will follow on TUESDAY EVENING. And on account of the early departure of Mr. Avery for Europe, every article will most absolutely be sold without any reserve whatever. Early attendance is requested, as the sale begins with good works. R. Somerville, auctioneer.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, MONDAY, March 20, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 2 East River:

2,700 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,200 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo brig *Jane Ann*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 10 East River:
4,496 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
510 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig *Eugenia*, from Messina.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 4 East River:
4,708 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
840 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig *Clara Pickens*, from Messina.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE-ROOMS AND ART GALLERIES.—GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.—MONDAY EVENING, March 20, and following evenings at 7½ o'clock, sale of an immense assortment of books, from Mr. E. Lumley, London, comprising many rare and scarce works. Also a large lot of engravings. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

FURNITURE SALES AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., in addition to their real estate business and the appraisement of property, give their especial attention to the sales of furniture at auction at owners' residences. Office No. 77 Cedar-st.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF H. FELLOWES & CO., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST. NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FELLOWES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

C. FELLOWES, JR.
BIRNEY FELLOWES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is FELLOWES & CO.; that the general business intended to be transacted by such partnership is a general stock, commission and brokerage business; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in said business are CORNELIUS FELLOWES, Jr., BIRNEY FELLOWES and DAVID P. MORGAN; that the said CORNELIUS FELLOWES, Jr., and BIRNEY FELLOWES are general partners, and severally reside in the village of Edgewater, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; that the said DAVID P. MORGAN is a special partner, and his place of residence is also at the said village of Edgewater, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; that the amount of capital which the said DAVID P. MORGAN has contributed to the common stock is as follows, viz.: the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the third day of March, A. D. 1871, and the day at which it will terminate is the first day of January, A. D. 1872.

C. FELLOWES, Jr., BIRNEY FELLOWES, } General Partners.
DAVID P. MORGAN, Special Partner.
[Internal revenue stamp 5 cents cancelled]
Dated NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.

NO. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, March 15, 1871.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either member will sign in liquidation.

F. M. KETCHUM,
GEO. PHIPPS,
T. BELKNAP, JR.

NO. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, March 15, 1871.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of business as bankers under the firm name of KETCHUM & BELKNAP.

F. M. KETCHUM,
T. BELKNAP, JR.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NEW-YORK, March 14, 1871.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between us under the firm name of LAZEAR & SHARP was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued by the junior partner, JAMES L. SHARP, at the old stand, No. 198 6th-av.

H. Y. LAZEAR.
JAS. L. SHARP.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15, up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; new original designs; cheapest in City.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL apply to the Commissioners of the Land Office at Albany, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of May, next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, for a grant in perpetuity, for the beneficial enjoyment of the undersigned as adjacent owner, and to promote the commerce of the State, of about ten and nine hundred and fifteen thousands acres of land under the waters of Harlem River adjoining land now actually owned and occupied by the undersigned, situate in the town of West Farms, County of Westchester, bounded northerly by lands of Nathaniel P. Bailey, easterly by lands of Moses Devoe, southerly by the public road leading to Fordham Landing, and westerly by the said Harlem River.

LEONARD W. JEROME.

STRONG & SHEPARD, attorneys for applicant, No. 90 Broadway, New-York City.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DR. CURTIS ON "MANHOOD."

A Medical Essay on the cause and cure of Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Sedentary Life, Excess, overtaxed Constitution, Abuses of the System, &c., &c. It gives a clear synopsis of the impediments to Marriage, and the remedies therefor—the results of 20 years' successful practice, by E. DE F. CURTIS, M. D., F. R. C. S., &c.

"'Curtis on Manhood' should be read by the young for its instruction, and by the afflicted as a source of relief. It will injure no one."—*Medical Times & Gazette.*

"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether he be parent, preceptor or clergyman."—*London Times.*

Price $1 by mail. Address Dr. CURTIS, No. 9 Tremont-place, Boston, Mass.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

MACHINERY.

FAIRBAIRN, KENNEDY & NAYLOR, MACHINISTS AND TOOL-MAKERS, LEEDS, ENGLAND,

Mr. JOHN STEVENS, representative of the above firm, will be glad to give particulars and prices of machinery for the preparing and spinning of JUTE, HEMP, FLAX, TOW OR WASTE SILK, and of ENGINEERS' GENERAL TOOLS.

Address Post-office Box No. 4,366.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DYSPEPTICS AND PERSONS OF weak digestive powers will find just the article they want in the highly-nutritive and easily-digested Fresh Beef in cans, for sale at retail by first-class grocers; wholesale at the store of the N. Y. and Texas Beef Company, No. 16 Cedar-st.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

FOR SALE—A TAME DEER, 2½ YEARS old; is used to be among children. Inquire at No. 35 East 4th-st.

EGGS FOR SALE FROM CHOICE breeds of poultry. For price list address A. REVERE, Tarrytown, New-York.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ROMANCE AND REALITY. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, Marlowe, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Emily Mestayer.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Anderson, Miss De Bar and Miss Pateman.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
A SILENT PROTECTOR, Sketches, &c. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Lingard.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
FANCHON. Leading character by Mad. Seebach.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
LECTURE BY REV. DR. LORD. Subject: "Mirabeau."

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE.

President THIERS has issued a proclamation, appealing to the patriotism and reason of the Parisians to preserve order. He states that he is informed that the malcontents of the Montmartre have planted guns so as to demolish dwellings of fellow-citizens, and declares that by such acts the Republic is fatally compromised. The Government considers the malcontents as misled by deceiving politicians, and if they do not voluntarily abandon their positions decisive action must be taken. Following the proclamation, a detachment of troops and *gendarmes* were sent to occupy the insurgent positions, and a considerable number of cannon were removed, with 400 prisoners taken by the *gendarmerie*. On Saturday morning, the National Guards of Belleville and Montmartre, with many unarmed soldiers of the line, arrived and released these prisoners. Gen. VINOY being in command of the Government troops, posted a cordon of troops around the hill of Montmaitre, and planted *mitrailleuses* at the approaches. This action only exasperated the people, who demanded if the authorities intended to massacre them, the result being a fraternization of the soldiers and the citizens, the latter drawing the guns aside and ascending the hill. As new detachments of troops arrived the people caused them to reverse arms and fraternise. A serious conflict occurred during the day in the Place Pisalle, and a Lieutenant of Chasseurs drew his sabre, which was the signal for his being dragged from his horse and killed on the spot. Several artillerymen were also wounded. The insurgents seem to have no definite purpose in their movements, though resistance to the Government appears to be the main object. Gen. FARM was surrounded, with his command, for several hours, but the troops proving faithful, a charge with the bayonet followed and they cut their way out of the mob. Gen. LACOMTE was made a prisoner, and Gen. PATUREL was wounded. The Government issued another proclamation repudiating any intention of a *coup d' etat*, and warned the Communists that they were ruining France. The excitement in the city filled the Boulevards with mobs, and the frenzy of the insurgents found vent in the execution of Gens. LECOMTE and CLEMENT-THOMAS, whom they had taken prisoners in the morning, the victims meeting their fate bravely. The Government has negotiated a loan of two milliards of francs with the ROTHSCHILDS. NAPOLEON is en route for England by special train.

GENERAL.

At latest advices from Japan, Feb. 22, a renewal of the civil war was apprehended. The Daimios were acting independently of the Mikado, and Prince SATSUMA had withdrawn from Yeddo, and seemed ready to break into open rebellion. Financial affairs were said to be greatly deranged, but business was generally good.

The Chinese Government has paid $200,000 indemnity for the French property destroyed at Tien-tsin, and has appointed a Frenchman to the post of Imperial Interpreter, at a salary of $15,000. These concessions are regarded as full settlement of the claims growing out of the murderous outrage.

The opponents of JUAREZ in the Mexican Congress have elected the Speaker. There is said to be a probability that an act will pass prohibiting the re-election of JUAREZ, in which case he will ignore its provisions, and a revolution is likely to be the result.

A telegram received in Buffalo from Mr. C. J. BRYDGES, of Montreal, says that the whole of the capital required for the international bridge over the Niagara River at that point, has now been raised in England, and that the work will go on vigorously, and be pushed to completion as early as possible.

There was a session of the United States Senate on Saturday, at which the suppression of disorders at the South was the main topic of debate. After discussion the subject was laid aside, and a report was made in the contested case of Mr. HAMILTON, from Texas, who was admitted to his seat. Mr. ANTHONY gave notice that to-day he should ask the Senate to remain in session until his resolution limiting business to legislation on Southern disorders was disposed of.

President GRANT spent yesterday in Philadelphia, and returned to Washington by the midnight train. He attended the Methodist Church with Messrs. DREXEL and GEORGE W. CHILDS.

An army order was issued on Saturday, giving the table of the organization of the army after July 1, 1871, at which date it is to be reduced to 30,000 men, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress of July, 1870.

Gov. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, resigned on Saturday, and HADLEY entered upon the duties of Governor as his successor, a bill having been passed that in case of a vacancy the President *pro tem.* of the Senate should assume the Executive office. CLAYTON is on his way to Washington.

Hon. E. W. NISBET died at Macon, Ga., on Saturday, aged sixty-eight. He was formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, member of Congress in 1838 and 1840, and a member of the Confederate Congress.

Judge CHARLES S. BRADLEY, of Providence, R. I.; Mayor CHARLES R. CHAPMAN, of Hartford, Conn., and GEO. M. BARNARD, of Boston, have been chosen assignees of the property of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company.

We are indebted to Purser ALLEN, of the Mexican steam-ship *City of Mexico*, for valued additions to our files from the Republic, and for the prompt delivery of our Havana correspondence.

The Democratic Party and the Elections.

For the purpose of retaining that supremacy in the State which the Democratic Party obtained by fraudulent voting, its organs are urging the passage of Senator HARDENBURG'S bill, making the State elections take place on a different day from that upon which the elections for national officers are held. In this way alone can Democrats evade the effect of the law of Congress providing for purity of elections. Although the convenience of the voters, the reduced expense—all the considerations, in fact, which should appeal to a fair-minded man—require that but a single annual election should be held, they are determined to retain this power they have usurped, whether the people suffer by their action or no.

Of course they are not without specious arguments to support this course of procedure. They do not dare to give the real reason, but harp incessantly upon "Federal interference." According to sundry articles recently published in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, it would seem as if every poll in the State were to be surrounded by armed soldiers, who would "place a bayonet at the throat of every voter," until he voted the Republican ticket. With an amount of assurance eminently befitting a paper that preaches economy and pockets profits of four hundred per cent. on city printing, the *Eagle* asserts that the Democratic Party is the great supporter of the purity of the elective franchise, and claims for itself to be the exponent, on its behalf, of this great principle. Unfortunately, however, for the *Eagle*, its real sentiments upon this point are well known. It is a little more than a year ago since the elections in the City of Brooklyn were signalized by frauds upon the ballot-box of the most open and shameless character, perpetrated in the interest of the Democratic Party, for which the *Eagle* then, as now, professed to speak. The District-Attorney, SAMUEL P. MORRIS, although a Democrat, was then at variance with the Brooklyn Ring, and took up the matter. A number of the parties accused, all being active members of the Democratic Party, and including a Police Justice and several other officials, were indicted by the Grand Jury of the county, and were tried, and a number of them convicted and sentenced in the Supreme Court of the State—and this before Democratic Judges. During the whole affair the *Eagle* lost no opportunity of belittling the matter, and sneering at the attempt of the District-Attorney to enforce one of the most important duties confided to him, and to protect the most sacred right of the citizen. The Democratic Party through its leaders seconded it in this course by every means in its power. Through them the funds were raised by which eminent counsel were employed, and every possible obstacle was thrown in the pathway of the law. After the conviction of the accused, an appeal was taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and in spite of every argument of their counsel, the convictions and sentences were, without exception, sustained, and it really seemed as if the system of illegal voting, in the City of Brooklyn at least, had been checked.

The Ring, however, were not deterred. Having been unsuccessful in preventing the punishment of their instruments by fair means, they resorted to foul. Through the direct instigation and procurement of "Boss" MCLAUGHLIN, who assumes, in imitation of "Boss" TWEED, to control the political destiny of our sister city, the passage of an act of the Legislature was procured removing the Commissioner of Jurors who had refused to pack the jury-box at the request of the Ring leaders, and charges of malfeasance in office were preferred against the District-Attorney, who had earned the praises of every honest citizen. These charges were argued before Gov. HOFFMAN, and have never been decided to this day. We regret to say that the District-Attorney, after a brief fight, succumbed to the threats and promises of the Ring, and having made his peace with the Democratic leaders, was taken back into close communion. That was the end of the whole matter, as it was intended it should be. Although months have passed since the affirmation of the sentences imposed upon the criminals, not only has no step been taken to enforce them, or to punish the parties convicted, but it is publicly asserted without contradiction that the reconciled District-Attorney has entered a *nolle prosequi* against every one of them.

That is to say, that after parties have been found guilty by the verdict of a jury of having cheated the people out of their suffrages, and after the sentence imposed upon them by Democratic Judges in a State Court has been affirmed upon appeal, the Democratic District-Attorney "refuses to prosecute," and releases the criminals from further molestation, in the same manner as he might have done if there had not been originally proof sufficient to justify a trial.

These are facts known to almost every citizen of Brooklyn, and with which the *Eagle* is perfectly familiar. Yet the *Eagle*, so far from being the first to deplore this gross outrage upon the purity of elections, as well as upon the administration of criminal justice, has never allowed a single reference to appear in its columns in regard to these criminals having been allowed to escape the penalties they so richly merited. When, therefore, the *Eagle* says—

> "The prospect is dark for freedom in New-York, unless by flank legislation we keep the power to choose our own officers in our own hands. We propose to do it. The change in the day of election will do it. We can then elect those who will govern us well, and guard us well, too. This dispensation with Federal functionaries at State elections is as requisite to our safety as demanded by our honor"—

we know precisely what value to place upon its assertions of its anxiety to defend the purity of elections, and everybody can see that its real object is to maintain the system of fraud and corruption by which alone the Democratic Party maintains its political strength.

An Unlucky Joker.

That favorite pastime of our Southern fellow-citizens which is known by the mysterious title of "Kukluxing," and consists in calling out obnoxious persons in the night, and then jocosely shooting or hanging them, sometimes meets with discouragement. There are dull people everywhere who seem absolutely incapable of taking a joke except through the medium of a surgical operation, and who are yet unwilling to submit to this enlivening process. Of this class appears to be a colored man named WILLY KIMBRO, living near Murfreesboro, in the State of Tennessee, whose fifty-six years have utterly failed to inspire in him the slightest sense of humor. A number of his neighbors recently determined to gratify this worthy old colored man with a surprise party after the custom of the country. So they arrayed themselves in unique apparel, with white shirts trimmed with red, and what the local paper calls their "pants turned inside out;" and having masked themselves, and adorned their horses in fantastic guise, rode gayly to Mr. KIMBRO'S residence. On the way they procured a quantity of ammunition, doubtless for the purpose of saluting their colored friend with a *feu de joie*. They had also arranged to favor him with a grand pyrotechnic exhibition, "by burning the house," as they wittily expressed it, "over his profane head." This, in many parts of Tennessee and Kentucky, is a very popular amusement, being regarded not only in the light of an effective spectacle, but as an excessively amusing practical joke.

Intent on this innocent diversion, the masqueraders arrived at Mr. KIMBRO'S house, and began the evening's amusement by facetiously battering at the door with a rail. Finding that this boisterous jest awoke no echo in KIMBRO'S unresponsive soul, they next resorted to the more pointed witticism of firing severel shots through the window, one of which wounded a woman inside. Still Mr. KIMBRO was unable to see the point of the joke. They genially invited him to come out. He morosely declined. Then they attempted in the drollest manner imaginable to get in through the window. At this point, Mr. KIMBRO'S limited apprehension of the comic appears to have been entirely exhausted, and with the gloomy remark, so entirely unsuited to a festive occasion, that "somebody must die," discharged a musket loaded with ball and buckshot at the foremost acrobat, who accordingly died on the spot.

This unexpected repartee had such a depressing effect on the rest of the jokers that they immediately fled, leaving their unlucky comrade behind. He proved to be a constable of the neighborhood, and his companions are said to be known as leading citizens of Murfreesboro. No attempt, however, was made to arrest them by the county authorities, who evidently look upon this sort of jesting with appreciative indulgence. Indeed, the Sheriff of the County has been apprehended as one of the participators by an unsympathetic Federal Marshal, who has likewise incarcerated Mr. KIMBRO'S landlord on a similar charge. So do men's views differ on the construction of a joke.

How far this arbitrary attempt to curb the legitimate amusements of a free people may be carried, it is not easy to see. In time, Southern gentlemen may even be denied the right to shoot their shoe-maker, or the witnesses who differ with them in a Court of Justice, and may be reduced to the deplorable expedient of venting their superfluous vivacity on one another. The prospect is uninviting, but they had better make up their minds to it. Civilization is averse to practical joking of the kind they most delight in, and such want of appreciation as Mr. KIMBRO'S makes it unpleasantly exciting besides. On the whole, the leading citizens of Murfreesboro and Meridian, and some other places, would do well to give over masquerading, and content themselves with the milder joys of "hanging matches," which impartial justice may furnish them in disagreeable profusion.

One of the "Organs of Slander."

The Sunday *World* is well qualified to rank as one of the indecent and slanderous papers published in this City, which ought not to be admitted into any respectable house. Its obscene articles published some months ago had the effect of excluding it from many circles into which it was once received. Yesterday it did its best to keep up its reputation by publishing a malignant and prurient slander about a foreign nobleman, the Marquis of LORNE, who is well known to be a man of irreproachable character, and whose high abilities and liberal opinions have won for him universal respect. There was no provocation for attacking this gentleman. There was not one word of truth, as the *World* knew, in the stupid libel which it issued yesterday concerning him. It was a deliberate invention of some unscrupulous slanderer, and in the eyes of any man of right feeling it must reflect lasting discredit on the paper which degraded itself by publishing it.

But the efforts of the *World* did not rest here. It defended the Astor Committee for signing the report "white-washing" CONNOLLY and his friends—concerning which a document we hope to publish soon will supply a very forcible commentary. But the *World* also referred to the "Astors and Taylors" as our "heaviest tax-payers." Now, on such a point as this, facts are worth more than assertions, and how stand the facts? The assessments of personal property made in the cases referred to by the *World*, and one or two others which we may add, are as follow:

William B. Astor	$125,000
John Jacob Astor	75,000
Marshall O. Roberts	100,000
Moses Taylor	900,000
A. T. Stewart & Co.	2,500,000

If these figures are wrong, we shall be very happy to correct them. If they are right, as we are informed on very good authority that they are, what pretense is there for asserting that the "Astors and Taylors" are among "our heaviest tax-payers?" The returns explain very clearly why the gentlemen in question should have consented to sign a general certificate to the honesty of the "Ring," but the tax-payers generally will see little reason to admire the disinterestedness of the clique which stands sponsors for the Tammany leaders, in order to evade their share of the general burden.

Lastly, the *World* pretended to give an explanation about a bill for advertising owing to a morning newspaper by the City. It made two mistakes in its statement—it misrepresented the amount of the bill, and it forgot the name of the paper to which it was owing. The *World* says the amount of the bill was "13,069 wretched dollars and 20 paltry cents." The actual sum was 14,694 wretched dollars and 16 paltry cents, and the following report of legal proceedings will show that the amount was recovered. The newspaper claiming the money was the *World*, and it will be seen that it inserted the City advertisements without any authority, and then exacted a high price for doing it. Pleasant for the tax-payers!

The World Company vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.*

COMPLAINT.

Suit brought to recover for work, labor and services in printing and publishing certain advertisements in the *World* paper as follows:

First—Prior to Sept. 22, 1870, advertisement of interest on New-York City stock, $96 20.

Second—Prior to Dec. 27, 1870, advertisement of interest on New-York City stock, $42 96.

Third—Prior to Dec. 31, 1870, advertisement of notices to tax-payers, $380 70.

Fourth—Prior to Dec. 31, 1870, advertising proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, $7,354 20.

Fifth—Prior to Dec. 31, 1870, advertising proceedings of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, $7,180.

Complaint sworn to by N. D. BANGS, publisher of *World*, Jan. 12, 1871.

ANSWER.

Denies that the *World* paper was ever requested or employed to do the advertising claimed for; asserts that the paper was never selected by the Mayor to publish advertisements pursuant to section 1 of chapter 383, laws of 1871; that therefore at the times mentioned in the complaint, the plaintiff was prohibited from publishing said notices; that by chapter 383, laws of 1870, the sum of $45,000 was directed to be raised by taxation according to law, and appropriated to pay for expenses of advertising the Common Council during 1870; that said sum was raised and heretofore all paid out for advertising, and that there is none to apply to plaintiff's claim; that no appropriation covering the expense of the work done by plaintiff has ever been made by the Common Council, and that the necessity of such has never been certified by any department of the City Government, nor has the work been authorized by the Common Council.

Signed, RICHARD O'GORMAN, Corporation Counsel, and sworn to on the 20th of January, 1871, by RICHARD P. CONNOLLY, Controller.

On the 23d of January, 1871, Judge CARDOZO struck out defendant's answer as frivolous, and ordered judgment to be entered in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed. On the 27th of January, 1871, RICHARD O'GORMAN assented to the bill of costs ($37 81) and judgment was entered against the City for $15,111 11.

Our Coast Guard.

The resolution of the New-Jersey Legislature, asking from Congress an appropriation for the organization of an effectual Coast Guard, is more praiseworthy than the action of that body often is. The coast of New-Jersey is one of the most dangerous in the world, as the frequent shipwrecks upon it attest; and though it has at present a number of what are called by courtesy life-saving stations, the service appears to be utterly inadequate. It is not so very long ago that a schooner went ashore on that treacherous coast, in bitter Winter weather, and the Captain, his wife, and the entire crew were literally frozen to death in sight of land, and of fellow-creatures eager, but powerless, to aid. The results achieved by some foreign Coast Guard services show how powerful such an organization may be made for the saving of human life, and it will be a reproach to our humanity if we any longer neglect the simple and easy precautions which may lessen the dangers of those who "go down to the sea in ships."

The present stations on the New-Jersey coast, twenty-eight in number, are said to be not only too few, being in some cases eight miles apart, but are poorly supplied with the necessary apparatus. It has been alleged, too, that in many instances the keepers of these stations reside so far inland as to be practically useless for the most important duties of their office. The Superintendent, Col. SAWYER, having twice patroled the coast since the beginning of the year, testifies to the vigilance of the keepers and the efficiency of the crews. There can be no doubt, however, that an entire reorganization of this department is imperatively demanded by every interest of humanity and commerce. In this reorganization, regard should be paid to the experience of other lands, and all the latest appliances for the preservation of ship-wrecked life and property should be ascertained and adopted. And if our own Legislature could spare a moment from the more congenial business of bribery and jobbing, it would do well to make a similar recommendation, for the matter is one that concerns New-York as well as New-Jersey. As the coast service could in no way come under control of the Ring, and as, therefore, to quote the classic phrase of the astute financier who runs the machine of State politics, "there is nothing in it," we fear the New-Jersey resolution must go before Congress on its own merits. These, however, are fortunately sufficient to secure its adoption, which we trust to be able to record before the present session is ended.

The Season of Gardens.

The time is at hand for indulging in one of the best of amusements, and the most invigorating of exercises. People of taste and feeling who have once thoroughly enjoyed gardening, and who possess facilities for still enjoying it, do not need to be reminded of the season. There are many, however, each year in New-York—and the number constantly increases—who change their homes from city to surrounding country, and to whom a few suggestions regarding the most invigorating occupation they secure by the change may not be superfluous. The pains and cost bestowed upon the garden during the coming few weeks will be richly compensated hereafter. Lord BACON holds, it is true, that in the "royal ordering of gardens there ought to be gardens for all the months of the year;" but for unambitious people the period just at hand is the fittest, if not the sole one, for preparing them. For, despite the leaden skies and sullen drip of which we have lately had so much, we are, as yesterday's weather denoted, on the verge of

> "The sweet Spring days,
> With whitening hedges and uncrumpling fern,
> And blue-bells trembling by the forest ways,
> And scent of hay new-mown."

The taste for ornamental gardening has developed among us of late years with great rapidity. What with the accumulation of wealth, the pressure of population into the suburbs, and the example of Central Park, (as it used to be,) growing up under the popular eye, a love for this graceful and elevating art is happily spreading among all classes of the people. Few, indeed, can afford to practice gardening on a large scale in the neighborhood of a great city. BACON'S thirty acres of garden for most of us is a mere Utopia. It is to be observed, however, that with the growth of taste in these matters, the grounds of other people become, as regards visible beauty and harmony, practically additions to our own. When the general eye for such things is uncivilized or barbaric, each individual is, in some degree, at the mercy of his neighbors; and only the very rich man can keep all neighbors so far away as absolutely to control the prospect. Increasing refinement dispenses with this necessity; and, accordingly, in our finest suburbs on the banks of the Hudson, the slopes of Staten Island, and the heights of Orange, there is little to offend the eye among hundreds of closely-mingled dwellings and grounds.

Whoever can possess a garden, though it be upon the humblest scale, should get it. Even "bough pots out of a window" are better than nothing. The passion for gardening, like others less innocent, grows with indulgence. It is not uncommon to hear people object that gardening does not "pay"—not often, let us admit, from feminine lips. Of course, the obvious reply is that the garden may almost invariably be proportioned to the means of its cultivator. There is no finer ornament for the table than flowers, and, as certainly, no daintier gift. The humblest meal is invested with elegance by flowers, and the plainest rooms may derive from their use an air of refinement. But the highest use of a garden is not to give the possessor vegetables; or fruit, or flowers. These can, in fact, be better and more cheaply grown by the market gardeners. The superior function is that of inculcating patience and philosophy, together with other virtues which the habit of communing with and depending upon nature nourishes in the mind. When to this is added the consideration of how much health is bettered and nerves soothed by the open-air exercise of a garden, enough has been said to outweigh commercial objections, even were they more cogent than in most instances they are.

When There Will be Peace at the South.

The policy urged with reference to the States lately in rebellion by the Democratic Party is that of *laissez faire*. "Let them alone," say they, "and they will work out their own reformation." The line of argument pursued is that sufficient time has not elapsed since the close of the war to convince the South that it needs Northern capital, energy, and perseverance for the purpose of developing its resources and increasing its wealth. The South is in great need of many things which the North alone can supply, and eventually it will not be blind to the advantages of Northern emigration, and a mingling of the people will bring a peaceful solution of the question that has so long vexed the nation.

The argument does not go far enough. Provision is made for Northern capital, energy, and perseverance, but none for Northern opinion. Capital, energy, and perseverance are wanted, but not opinions. "We will receive all that the North offers," say the South, "which will enable us to recover our position previous to the rebellion—to increase our wealth and develop our country, and in return the Northern capitalist and emigrant must receive our political opinions, and aid us politically as well as financially."

The political character of the South is one of intense intolerance. It was so before the war, and at the close of it the leaven of secession remained. That it now leavens the whole lump is due to the sympathy of the Democratic Party. This party, which encouraged the rebellion, now encourages the acts of violence which are of daily commission in most of the late rebellious States. The Democratic Party is almost as much to blame as the perpetrators of the outrages. It is due to its sympathy that the South is not at peace.

The apologists for the rebels of the South denounce all laws passed for the preservation of rights, property, and life as "persecution," and say that so long as this course is pursued the country will not have peace. If the laws passed by Congress for preserving the rights and lives of peaceful and law-abiding citizens are proscriptive, what are the whippings, mutilations, shootings, drownings and hangings of innocent persons, whose only crime is their attachment to the Union? In urging that the South be let alone, the sympathizers with lawlessness make use of the same argument advanced by the rebels during the war. Let us alone, said they, and there will be peace. Peace then meant disruption of the Union; does it mean anything much different now? In the loyal States opinions on all questions are freely and fearlessly expressed. When the same is true of the ex-insurgent States, the whole country will be at peace. All arguments based on laws of trade are fallacious, so long as the intolerance of one section renders true union impossible. The people of the States lately in rebellion are merely invited to an equal participation in the Government. That they do not enjoy this privilege is the result of their own actions.

MINOR TOPICS.

Our cable dispatches of this morning contain a discouraging account of the condition of affairs in Paris. Something very like a revolution has been commenced. The National Guard are fraternizing with the people, and have supplied them with arms and ammunition. Barricades have been erected, and the insurgents have seized the staff and general head-quarter buildings in the Place Vendôme. The first person killed by the mob was a Lieutenant of chasseurs. Gens. LECOMTE and CLEMENT THOMAS were taken prisoners, hastily tried, and condemned to be shot and executed. The Emperor of Germany has suspended the movements of his troops during these disturbances. The prospect for the peace of Paris is very bad at this moment.

The London *Economist* stands deservedly high as an authority on financial subjects, and its articles have never yet been attributed to prejudice or dishonesty. It generally tells the truth, and has often been quoted with great approval by the *World*—a signal tribute to its merits. In the number of this paper for March 4 we find the following remarks, which we commend to the consideration of Wall-street men, and all others who take an interest in commercial honor:

> "The announcement of Messrs. CLEWS, HABICHT & Co. that the Legislature of Alabama has unanimously passed a resolution to pay the interest on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railway bonds, is a welcome announcement to all who are interested in American securities. However independent of each other the States of the Union may be, it cannot be expected on this side that the distinctions between them should be thoroughly understood, or that the default of one should not be reflected on the others. So far as the public here are concerned, the securities of the various States all issue from the same financial circle, and are roughly classed together, though of course some distinctions are made. The only doubtful thing is whether the financial houses in New-York are always as anxious as they have shown themselves to be in this particular case to prevent any tampering with the grounds of confidence in American securities. The Erie frauds are more a danger and cause of loss to all issuers of American securities than this special default of the Alabama State. The direct credit of New-York State is not, of course, involved in the Erie mismanagement; but a State which provides no sufficient means for the security of private property is practically as guilty of repudiation as a State which repudiates its own debt, and the effect on public confidence is the same. American securities will never stand quite so high as they ought to do till these Erie frauds are got rid of. Possibly they may be rectified in time through the agency of the Law Courts, but respectable Americans would find it to be for their interest to promote more speedy and effective remedies."

Among the numerous articles now being written on the condition and prospects of the Republican Party, few have been more to the purpose than one which appears in the Philadelphia *Post*. It says: "The danger of the recent troubles in the Republican Party is that the most popular and influential men in the country are at war with each other, and differ in respect to our political policy." It is not one man alone who is to blame, but many men, and until Senators, Representatives, and "leaders" generally begin to make up their minds as to what it is they really want, and how they mean to set to work to get it, it will be found of very little use to stand railing at the President.

It will be seen from the special dispatch of our Washington correspondent that Congress, while fully alive to the urgency of the crisis at the South, is not prepared to follow the lead of Gen. BUTLER, and resort to extreme measures. Senator FRELINGHUYSEN, whose moderation is well known, has introduced a bill for enforcing the Fourteenth Amendment, giving jurisdiction to the Federal Courts of all actions arising under it, and authorizing the President to use the power of the Government in enforcing the rights of citizens where States are unable or refuse to enforce them. The bill is so fair in its provisions that the South ought to find no difficulty in accepting it. That life is not secure at the South, and that the rights of persons and property are not respected, will hardly be denied, now that Mr. MCKISSICK, contestant of the seat of Mr. WALLACE from the Fourth South Carolina District, has given evidence of the fact. A large majority of the Republican Party inclines to the moderation of Senator FRELINGHUYSEN'S bill, and the South by accepting and enforcing it can easily avert measures of a more decided character.

The *Leader*, which represents Tammany Hall, rejoices greatly over the fact that the traffic of the City was suspended on St. Patrick's Day, to suit one class of our citizens. It says: "It was certainly an honor to the City that the men should have appeared so well, in such handsome uniform, and with so much of pride in a gala day." How many men appeared in the handsome uniform? Or was it only "pride" that some of them were clad in? "Were there not as many Americans as Irish citizens in the procession? We will say yes." We are inclined to think that most people will say "no." From this the *Leader* proceeds to sing praises to Mr. TWEED for declining a statue. It says: "The man who in one year can give $50,000 to the poor of New-York, can afford to decline a $100,000 statue." There seems no connection between the two ideas, but the writer meant the sentence to read thus: "The man who can swindle the public out of two or three millions a year, and get off unpunished, can afford to decline a statue." The *Leader*, as amended, is quite right.

If Superintendent KELSO has really made up his mind to clear the City of some of the gamblers and cheats who infest it, the public will watch his operations with great interest, and not fail to appreciate his success. The field is wide enough for the most active of officers, and poor Superintendent JOURDAN had arranged plans for doing some good work in it just before his death. This City is naturally the hunting ground of cheats and sharpers of every kind, and people from a distance often fall without a struggle into the traps laid for them. Mr. KELSO has made a vigorous raid in one direction, and although we are inclined to suspect that some of his own men played traitors, and gave a signal of danger to the keno players, yet some good results were accomplished. The question is, how many of the persons arrested on Saturday night have political influence enough to get off without even a trial?

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

SATURDAY'S CONCERTS.

The Nilsson matinée, at Steinway Hall, on Saturday, attracted a brilliant assemblage, which crowded the house. The hearty welcome of New-York audiences seems to be very potent in dispelling fatigue, for Miss NILSSON and her associate artists, although they sang four times last week, were in better vocal condition at the close of that period than at its outset. Saturday's programme included no novelty, but was exceedingly effective, notwithstanding. The mad scene from "Hamlet" was part of it, and was interpreted by Miss NILSSON with an art, the exhibition of which increases continually the desire—doomed to disappointment, for the present at least—of applauding the lady in opera.... The concert by which Mr. U. C. HILL benefited, given at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening, was pretty numerously attended, and was very interesting. Three movements of ONSLOW'S quintet, arranged for an orchestra of seventy instrumentalists, and made very striking by the arrangement, was finely recited by the forces of Mr. CARL BERGMANN. The same contributors to the entertainment, also delivered in faultless style the first movement of SCHUBERT'S "unfinished" symphony, and two overtures. We regret to have to correct the statement of a contemporary to the effect that Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG sang "Bel Raggio," and that her "clear and ringing voice was heard to great advantage." Miss KELLOGG was suffering from unusual hoarseness, and she substituted for "Bel Raggio" "La Fioraja." Afterward she sang "In Herz Mir Herein," by ABT. The other features of the bill were a violin performance by Master WILL HESS, who gives promise of becoming a great artist; the execution by Mr. S. B. MILLS of the first movement of CHOPIN'S concerto in E minor; a scena and aria from "Il Trovatore," admirably rendered by Miss NININGER, and the "Cantique de Noël," equally well done by Signor LEONI.... Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI played at the afternoon concert at Association Hall, on Saturday. His brilliant fantasia on "Faust" was the most prominent number of the bill.... In the evening Miss MARIE KREBS was heard at Steinway Hall, with Mrs. PHILIP D. GULAGER, Mme. KREBS-MICHALESI, Signor RANDOLFI and Signor BUITRAGO. The programme ought to be repeated at an afternoon recital, as many of Miss KREBS' fair admirers were not able, because of the hour, to enjoy its rendering.

THE GERMAN OPERA.

Mme. LOUISE LICHTMAY and the company of which she is the leading artist, are now singing at the Stadt Theatre. To-night "Die Tannhaeuser" is to be the opera.

MISS CARLOTTA PATTI.

Advices from Valparaiso dated Jan. 31, bring tidings of Miss CARLOTTA PATTI, whose journey through South America seems to be attended with artistic and material results of the most satisfying kind. A grand entertainment given on the date mentioned above, in aid of the unfortunates in France, brought the lady before an immense audience gathered at the Valparaiso Odeon, in the rôle of *Lucia* and in that of *Rosina*, the third act of "Lucia de Lammermoor," and the third of "Il Barbiere" being sung. The affair secured $6,000 for the noble charity it was intended to aid, and generated, in addition to a number of most complimentary critiques, a series of poems in honor of Miss PATTI'S talent, goodness of heart, and beauty, the publication of which excludes almost all other topics from the local journals at hand. A benefit performance following this representation caused the whole programme—a very varied one—to be reinterpreted. Miss PATTI will return to the United States next month, under engagement, as heretofore, to Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH.

Theatrical.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE DAY.

Several changes of programme are to be referred to. At Booth's "Othello" will have its first representation this season, this evening. At the Fifth-avenue Theatre Mr. LEWIS is to have a benefit performance—the bill, however, undergoing no modification. At Lina Edwin's "Naval Engagements" and "Little Toddlekins" will be acted. At the Circus JULIAN KENT, a new clown, will make his debut. The Olympic Theatre is to remain closed for the nonce, but it will be opened to-morrow, when the first hearing of Mr. DALY'S drama of "Horizon" will be afforded. No novelty elsewhere claims notice.

A SPRING DAY.

The Bright Weather After the Storm—Scenes on Fifth-Avenue, Throughout the City, and at Central Park.

"Spring at last!" was the very natural exclamation which rose to the lips of thousands yesterday, as the genial warmth and balmy atmosphere gave token that Winter had really ended. The weather of the past week had been stormy to an unusual degree. Rains fell almost incessantly, and, even when, at rare intervals, a gleam of sunshine broke through the murky clouds, it was but for a brief period. Yesterday morning, however, it seemed, in comparison, as though the wand of some genial magician had passed over the scene, and changed the picture from one made up of cold, neutral tints, to one glowing with the bright warm hues of Spring. The effect on the appearance of the Metropolis and its people was evident on all sides. It was a kind of day on which it seemed to be felt that sheer recognition of the advent of Spring required that one should go out and enjoy the sunshine. And the denizens of New-York did turn out in throngs. Rarely have the churches been more crowded. Everybody is, to use a fashionable phrase, "in town," though everybody does not go to church, there being a lamentably large number who are easily kept at home by a slight shower or a threatening sky. The storm of the previous Sunday rendered many of the acknowledged fashionable churches almost empty. But yesterday afforded an opportunity both for commendable piety, and for an indulgence in a moderate amount of fashionable display. In the parts of the City where only ordinary mortals live, the streets from an early hour were dotted with groups of church-goers and troops of happy-looking, neatly, and in many cases, brightly-dressed children on their way to Sunday-school. Infancy, as well as youth and mature age, seemed to feel that yesterday was a day on which "to rejoice, and be exceeding glad." Careful mothers found it no longer necessary to wrap up their children in warm clothing, as they had done on other bright Sundays not long past. This was, to use the term, a pronounced Spring day. Winter had, as it were, been completely vanquished, and yielded the contest for supremacy. The younger portion of the community appeared on the streets and avenues and in the churches in garments of bright warm hues. Fifth-avenue was literally thronged, between 12 and 1 o'clock, with those who, coming from the churches either on the avenue or in its neighborhood, sauntered slowly homeward, very slowly indeed, as all seemed anxious to enjoy the bright sunshine. During the afternoon Fifth-avenue wore an aspect brighter than it has worn since June last, that most fashionable of months, when the *élite* have not yet gone to the Summer resorts, and when the common people (judged from a financial standpoint) are in town because they cannot afford to leave. For be it remembered, representatives of nearly all classes walk on the avenue on Sundays, with that charming respect for the rights of others and that manly consciousness of their own rights, which is probably mainly the result of Democratic institutions—the qualification being necessary that the word democratic is used here in its generic sense. Well, Fifth-avenue was alive with beauty, and with much fashion, and with an almost universally well-dressed and respectable multitude. In many instances ladies had caught the enthusiasm of Spring, had doffed sombre colors, and appeared only in bright ones. In other cases, even when dresses of dark or neutral colors were worn, the toilets of the fair ones were, with peculiarly feminine skill, interspersed with apparel of bright tints.

Central Park shone in all its glory. To it there thronged, of course, thousands of people. The place being considered essentially a people's park and Sunday pre-eminently the people's day; the working classes patronized their pleasure ground with unmistakable pride. The rains which had fallen during the week had caused the buds to burst forth vigorously, and yesterday, beneath the warmth of Spring, the Park presented a fairy-like aspect, the umber shades of the just departed Winter contrasting with the bright green of Spring. The main drives and roads were in excellent condition, showing little trace of the recent heavy rains. The number of equipages was very large, though, of course, they were not of so fashionable a character as if it had not been Sunday.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

Opinions of Prominent Papers and Politicians.

What They Think of the New-Hampshire Election as Affecting Democratic Prospects; With Some Allusions to the Kuklux.

"All true Southern women will teach their children to hate the very name of Yankee," said a well-known Southern newspaper less than one month ago. The assertion indicated an unpleasant and unwelcome state of feeling in the Southern States, the existence of which occasionally has manifested itself, but not often so plainly. Since then, however, the unexpected and complete success of the Democrats in the election in New-Hampshire, immediately preceded and followed, as it was, by the unseemly wrangles and personal quarrels of leading Republicans in Congress and elsewhere, has had a tendency to inspire greater freedom of speech in the South. As an indication of the general drift of political opinion in that portion of the Union, we give this morning a hasty review of leading articles published in Democratic and Conservative papers of the South, received in a single day's mails at the office of the TIMES. The summary will have interest and value, although no especial pains have been taken to classify the matter. First upon the table chances to lie the Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix*, which publishes a letter from Ex-Gov. B. F. PERRY addressed to Gov. SCOTT, remarking in its own behalf that it holds the latter gentleman largely responsible for the troubles that now afflict that State. Gov. SCOTT last week consulted many of his political opponents, from different sections of the State, as to the best means of preserving order and enforcing the laws, and it was in regard to this conference that Mr. PERRY wrote the letter which the *Phœnix* publishes. With characteristic impulsiveness, Mr. PERRY commences this letter with an admission that he believes the Governor is now sincere, notwithstanding his speech in Washington a year or two since, in which he "fiendishly proclaimed" that the rifle in the hands of the negroes of South Carolina was the most effective means of maintaining order and quiet in the State. He then begs permission to add, "in all candor and sincerity," that the signs of the times indicate unmistakably to his mind that the State is "on the eve of a bloody, tumultuous commotion, unless something be done to quiet public opinion." "There is," he continues, "a point beyond which human endurance cannot go, let the consequences be what they may." Then he says much about the "fatal mistake" and "diabolical wrong" of organizing colored troops; asserts that the Governor's appointments have been "mostly made of ignorant and corrupt men;" and having thus, of course, won the Governor's confidence and good will, proceeds to tell him how nearly his former predictions of evil have been fulfilled, and assures him that worse is coming "unless some change takes place." It will be seen from this review that Mr. PERRY's letter is forcibly expressed, although unhappily there is not a single word to encourage Gov. SCOTT in fulfilling his promises, or a single suggestion to aid him in carrying out his plans for the restoration of peace in his State. If all the Conservatives and Democrats whom he invited to meet him at Columbia were of the same class of impracticables as Mr. PERRY, little good would be accomplished.

On the subject of "dead issues," the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* and the Mobile *Register* seem to agree. The former says it is a member of the Democratic Party, but does not belong to it—that it holds itself at liberty to "strike, first, last, and all the time, for our own [the Southern] people, whatever the National organization may dictate to the contrary." In this connection, it takes occasion to speak disparagingly of two Democratic papers in Alabama which it thinks have shown that they are "bound to the wheels of a party that certainly betrayed the Southerners once, and may betray them again." The Mobile *Register* manifests an inclination to complain that the National Democracy has not, since the close of the war, proved that it has been in earnest in its purposes to stand upon its own principles, and to reinstate them on the overthrow of Radicalism; and it demands as a right that, if the Southerners are to support the Democrats hereafter, they shall be consulted on the issues of the contest of 1872, and that the fight shall be a straight-out one, in which nothing shall be accepted as "fixed facts" and "dead issues," except the abolition of slavery.

The Charleston *Courier*, noting that Congress is "engaged in the consideration of measures of party wrongs, under the ostensible plea of the suppression of alleged disorders at the South," directs the attention of that body to what it calls "the fact" that the real disorders which should be suppressed "are the State Governments, under whose auspices the people are deprived of right and liberty, and by whom they and their property are regarded as the subjects of legitimate pillage, and as mere spoils of war." By "the people," of course, it means exclusively the whites who are Democrats, as is shown by its statement almost immediately following that they ("the people") have no rights "which the *majority* originally installed into power by the Reconstruction acts, seem bound to recognize or respect." Years ago, it may be remembered, a portion of this majority were deprived of liberty and the fruits of their own toil, were scourged and oppressed and subjected to numberless wrongs and indignities by "the people." Possibly it is a little of the old spirit that demands that "the people" shall still rule "the majority," and that State Governments, installed by the votes of that majority, shall be suppressed by the Federal Congress.

The Democratic papers of Georgia are still discussing that view of the issues to enter into the coming campaign presented recently by Hon. LINTON STEPHENS, brother of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, who insisted that the reconstruction measures are not a "dead issue." Those who disagree with him are contemptuously called by the Savannah *News* "Mush-and-Milk Conservatives;" and the Marietta *Journal* boldly declares that there is not a single living issue between the accept-the-situation Democrats and the Republicans—that there is, and can be, only one kind of Democrat who differs from a Radical, and that is one who is "of the FRANK BLAIR stamp," and "denounces the usurpation as unconstitutional, null and void." On the other hand, the Macon *Telegraph* objects to this view, calls its supporters "pepper-and-vinegar Bourbons," and winds up with the assertion that "the infamous 'Enforcement Act,' the hardly less infamous tariff robbery, devised and sustained by its allies, and the grinding taxation rendered necessary by the corruption and profligacy of those whose meanness, malignity and wickedness it champions with such ready zeal, are 'live' enough 'issues' for the Democracy." The Savannah *Republican* devotes a brief paragraph to the Kuklux debate in Congress, and comes to a conclusion very comforting to itself and many of its readers, saying: "The whole Kuklux sensation will be as dead as a salted mackerel before the Committee can report, and in December next the Conservatives will have gained strength enough to vote down any adverse measure that may be recommended. So, we may consider reconstruction at an end. What little life remains to it will soon be strangled out by the people." And, perhaps, suggested by thoughts of the same general character, the Atlanta *Intelligencer* condemns what it calls the schemes of extreme Radicals like MORTON for the re-reconstruction of Southern States under Democratic control. It says that never have a free people allowed themselves to be shackled for any great length of time by usurpers and successful demagogues, and that it sees "little cause for permanent disquietude at the vain machinations and unprincipled devices of ephemeral politicians, whose race is rapidly nearing a merited and inglorious end." So much for this single day's Democratic papers of Georgia, which, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says, are among the most intelligently conducted of all the newspapers in the South.

The Galveston *News* alludes to the two reports from the Senate Committee on the Kuklux outrages, and expresses the opinion that no man can read that of the minority, and for a moment believe that there is any organized resistance or much crime in the South that is not the direct result of Radical oppression and exasperation;—in fact, it can only wonder at the peaceful condition of all the Southern States, "under the great irritation and exasperation of Radical rule," as something akin to marvelous!

Coming toward the North again, we find the Kentucky papers still discussing the question of admitting negro testimony in the State Courts, and, as it happens, the first article in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* is an attempt to quiet the minds of its Democratic State contemporaries who have cried out that it was destroying the harmony of the party by its advocacy of that measure—a measure the adoption of which is demanded alike by all considerations of justice, liberality, and common-sense, and which nevertheless (or perhaps consequently) the Democratic Legislature of the State has rejected by an overwhelming vote during the present session. In another article, the *Courier-Journal* says that the whole South is enthusiastic over the result in New-Hampshire, and intimates that this result has shown that there is a sense of affinity, a feeling of homogeneity sufficient for all essential purposes, in the minds and hearts of the people of the country, North and South, which needs only to be cultivated to bloom into a gorgeous and overspreading nationalism. It should be borne in mind that the reality of this "homogeneity" is admitted only when the North takes on the political complexion and habits of the South. Were Kentucky and Massachusetts next Fall to be carried alike by the Republicans the *Courier-Journal* would be found crying that one was a victory of radicals and fanatics and the other a triumph of carpet-baggers and scalawags. The Lexington (Ky.) *Press* condemns the organization of the "Outrage Committee" as an illustration of the desperate shifts to which partisan malevolence is driven; and it reminds its readers that it is not responsible if the novel experiment of subverting the liberties of one-half of the people of the Union, upon the paltry pretext of vindicating the integrity of the Government, and establishing the principles of the Constitution upon a firm and lasting foundation, has proved a complete failure, for it has, as it says, never ceased to protest against the criminal policy of the undertaking.

Joining in the great exultation of the Democrats over the result of the election in New-Hampshire, the Louisville *Ledger* says that the people of the Granite State have shown that they are tired of Radical roguery and Radical proscription and reconstruction laws; that they are disgusted with the Kuklux shams and the story of pretended Southern outrages, and that they are restive under an Administration noted for nothing but its venality and stupid obstinacy. And the *Courier-Journal*, to the same purport, declares that the result of the election proves that the people of this country are not yet ready to abandon their liberties and turn their free system over to usurpers, who, under the plea of loyalty, are steadily undermining the very foundations of the Republic. The Savannah *Republican* says the news sent a thrill of joy throughout the South, and that it is "the heaviest blow this infamous Administration has ever received, telling it in plain language that it is doomed to inevitable ignominy and overthrow." And the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*, albeit rather mixed in its geography, gives an intimation of a state of feeling which may surprise some Northern readers, in the words which we have italicized in the following quotation, from an article in its columns rejoicing over this Democratic victory: "The news that is wafted us by the cool breezes of the Green Mountains will soon be re-echoed on the balmy zephyrs of the Gulf. The ranks of conservatism in the Congress of the country will be gradually increased, until the corrupt party who have so long misruled the land and *almost plunged it into another war*, shall be hurled from their places." The Wilmington (N. C.) *Star* frankly admits that it was delighted when it saw the beginning of the quarrel between GRANT and SUMNER, and, joining in the rejoicings over New-Hampshire, it says "the birth-place and the sepulchre of PIERCE will again be the nursery of those sound Democratic principles of which his public life was the illustrious fruition." The same good news the Nashville *Banner* welcomes as the earnest of a political revolution, which is destined to sweep the country, and leave no trace of proscription, partisan tyranny or sectional hate. And the Nashville *Union & American* rejoices in the increase of the number of Irish voters in New-Hampshire, declaring that it is a growing possibility that New-England will, at no very distant day, become New-Ireland, and seeing in this bright prospect, solely, "hope for the Democracy, hope for the regeneration of Yankeedom, hope for the country."

One more paper, the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser*, must close the list of those selected from this single day's mails. That, in the issue at hand, discourses "platform issues and policy" and starts out with the assumption that there is no Democrat who does not maintain the doctrine that the reconstruction acts were usurpative and unconstitutional. It contends that these acts and kindred Congressional action have changed the character of the Government from one of carefully-devised checks and balances in a dual system to one of nearly absolute centrality at Washington, and it says: "*Now this evil work must be undone;*" the United States Government must "be deprived of the powers it has obtained by statutory usurpations and coerced amendments, in perversion not only of the Constitution but of the inherent rights of the people." And it proceeds to tell how this must be accomplished: "The success of the Democratic Party in a Presidential election," it declares, "is the condition precedent of any wholesome and reactionary change." And it proceeds to explain further that all public reforms must admit the abolition of negro slavery, and the impracticability of the institution ever being re-established, and that negro suffrage will exist *unless* three-fourths of the States shall ratify another amendment to the Constitution, abrogating in effect the fourteenth and fifteenth articles, and the States shall afterward change their Constitution so as to deprive the negroes of suffrage by some prospective regulation on the subject. To obtain political control of three-fourths of the States for this very purpose is obviously a part of the Southern Democratic programme for the future.

Acquittal of a Man Once Convicted of Murder on Circumstantial Evidence.

Much interest has been excited in Toledo, Ohio, during the past week, by the second trial of a young man named MICHAEL HARRINGTON, who has been confined in prison for two years under conviction on a charge of murder. The second trial ended on Wednesday in his acquittal and release, and he was at once surrounded by an excited group of friends who congratulated him warmly upon his release. The Toledo *Blade*, briefly alluding to the case, says:

HARRINGTON was tried for the murder of ROBT. SHARPE over two years ago, and convicted on circumstantial evidence. The murder was then recent, and the suspicious circumstances which involved the prisoner were made the most of by the detectives who worked up the case, and the prisoner was not able at the time to explain them away. But the developments of the trial had the effect to satisfy HARRINGTON's counsel that his conviction was an error, and that his innocence could be, and should be, made to appear. They, therefore, devoted their time and means to procuring all the facts in the case, and arming themselves for a most vigorous defense in the second trial, for which they obtained an order from the Supreme Court, they secured his acquittal. The jury, after rendering their verdict, signed the following letter and sent it to Mr. HARRINGTON.

We, the jury, in the case of the State of Ohio, against yourself, after having brought in a verdict of "not guilty" of purposely and deliberately and premeditated malice taking the life of ROBERT SHARPE, feel that, after listening attentively to all the testimony produced in the case, and to the earnest efforts of the able attorneys on the part of the State, as well as in your behalf, and to the able charge of Judge COLLINS, there is due to you a stronger expression of our unqualified belief that you are innocent of knowing how ROBERT SHARPE came to his death, and that we, as jurymen, are desirous of making right a great wrong committed against you; and further, we hope and trust that you will always sustain the very excellent character that was overwhelmingly sustained upon the witness' stand by testimony uncontradicted.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Sumner's Case—Executive Dictation vs. Senatorial Dictation—Mr. Sumner's Record as a Dictator—The Return of the San Domingo Commission—A Severe Blow at Caucus Legislation.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 18, 1871.

In the discussions by the Press upon the removal of Mr. SUMNER I observe a great many allusions to so-called "Executive dictation," which some people affect to believe had much to do with that event. But I venture to say that no one Senator can be produced who will say that the President ever requested him to vote or use his influence to effect Mr. SUMNER's removal. There are many Senators who felt the situation of affairs much more keenly than did the President, and they needed neither dictation from the Executive, nor from any other source, to induce them to take the step they did. But suppose, for the sake of argument, that there was dictation. Are not Senators always dictating to the President who shall compose his Cabinet, and what course he shall pursue on public measures? Are they not always tendering their advice whether invited to do so or not? And if we examine Senator SUMNER's records, do we not find him guilty of Senatorial dictation in its most conspicuous form? A few facts from the history of Mr. LINCOLN's Administration will show that Mr. SUMNER's hostility to Secretary SEWARD at one time went so far that he proposed a resolution in a Senatorial caucus attacking Mr. SEWARD, and calling upon Mr. LINCOLN to remove him from office. On the 16th of December, 1862, in a Republican Senatorial caucus, the question of Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet was considered and a resolution against Mr. SEWARD, proposed by Mr. SUMNER as above stated, received the votes of that gentleman and fifteen other Senators, while thirteen Senators voted against it. Subsequently, at another caucus, the resolution was modified, on motion of the late Mr. COLLAMER, so as to express the sense of the Republican Senators that the Cabinet should be reorganized, but no names were mentioned. A committee of nine, of whom Senator SUMNER was one, was appointed to lay the matter before the President. In the meantime the late PRESTON KING, then Senator from New-York, had told Mr. SEWARD of what had been done. Mr. SEWARD promptly placed his resignation in the President's hands, an act which Mr. SUMNER, in his own case, has failed to imitate. The Committee waited on the President, stated their case, and were invited to call again. They did so on a subsequent evening, and to their surprise met every member of the Cabinet save Mr. SEWARD. Mr. LINCOLN had invited them for an interchange of opinion, and they again stated their case. Mr. CHASE, then Secretary of the Treasury, indignantly said that he had not come there to be arraigned by Senators for his conduct, but subsequently placed his resignation in the hands of the President in order to leave him free from embarrassment. But Mr. LINCOLN dismissed his Senatorial dictators with fleas in their ears, remarking that he thought he was the best judge of the ministerial conduct of his Cabinet advisers, and thereupon requested Messrs. SEWARD and CHASE to withdraw their resignations, which they did. The whole attack, so far as Mr. SUMNER was concerned, was leveled at Mr. SEWARD, and in the attempt to force him out of the Cabinet by Senatorial dictation, Mr. SUMNER was chief dictator. Now I am far from expressing any opinion whether the "dictation" of Mr. SUMNER and his brother Senators at the time was justifiable or not. But if a majority of the Republicans in the Senate may say to a President, through caucus action, regarding the formation of his Cabinet, "that such selections and changes in its members should be made as will secure to the country unity of purpose and action in all material and essential respects," may not a majority of Republican Senators in caucus say also that such changes and selections should be made in the formation of one of the Senate committees, as will produce like results? And if the President is known to sympathize with such a movement, is he to be held guilty of encroaching upon the domain of a co-ordinate branch of the Government?—and to be charged with dictating and controlling such changes by the power of Executive patronage? Sober reflection by some people who have been using very hot language on this subject, will convince them that it ill becomes Mr. SUMNER and his friends to cry out against "dictation," especially when there is no evidence of any.

The arrival of the San Domingo Commission, on Saturday or Monday next, is awaited with eager interest. Not because any final action on their recommendations is now expected at the hands of Congress, but because everybody is anxious to breathe the atmosphere of truth and fact on this subject, which the Commission will bring back with them. Although the correspondents have generally foreshadowed the main points of their report, so far as results are concerned, private information received here is to the effect that on many points heretofore covered and complicated with random charges of fraud and corruption, the report of the Commissioners will be most gratifyingly full and complete. Among other discoveries made by the Commission, which may or may not be included in their report, is said to be the source from which Mr. SUMNER has received most of his information concerning San Domingo, CABRAL, &c. The fact is said to be that this information has chiefly originated in Port-au-Prince, Hayti, and has been sent here to Haytian agents, while frequently it has been manufactured outright in this country and then imposed upon Mr. SUMNER. The chief agent in all this is said to be a French Haytian by the name of DUPONT, and it is further said that he has spent considerable time in this city during the past year. He is also believed to have been aided materially in this work by Mr. PRESTON, the Haytian Minister at this capital, and by Mr. CLINTON RICE, counsel for the Haytian Government. These three influences have formed the nucleus of the lobby against San Domingo. The feeling of the Commission, and nearly all its attachés, regular and irregular, is strongly in favor of annexation. Of one or two of the correspondents, who went down opposed to the project, it is said that they are completely converted, so far as the facts are concerned, but that they will still continue to oppose annexation for reasons which, when pressed, they are themselves unable to give.

The impression prevails very strongly that Congress will adjourn next week. The attempt to legislate in caucus received a blow from which it can never recover, in Speaker BLAINE's masterly reply to Gen. BUTLER on Thursday last. Every one who has not read that portion of his remarks should not fail to do so. It is the most concise exposition of the folly and danger of such a course that has been made in the House for years. And Senator SUMNER is reported to have made remarks in the Senate caucus, of similar import, declaring that members must be left free to act on measures of legislation as their oaths and consciences dictated. CYMON.

Suppression of Disorders in the South—Frelinghuysen's Bill—New Revelations and Suggestions—Rumors About the Annexation of Cuba—Difficulties of Revenue Collectors at the South—Provision for Their Protection.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The prospect of any action on the part of the Senate respecting legislation for the suppression of outrages at the South is the problem still unsolved here. There are now two resolutions before the Senate, both predicated upon the apparent determination of the Senate to stay here and legislate. The first is Senator SHERMAN's resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill; the second is Senator ANTHONY's resolution that there shall be no legislation but such a measure as may thus be reported and considered. Now it is pretty well understood that the Judiciary Committee cannot and will not agree upon anything, and that, perhaps, is the key to the fact that a debate on Mr. SHERMAN's resolution has begun, which is likely to continue several days. One thing is certain, neither House, in the present condition of affairs, can be induced to pass any measure of doubtful constitutionality. The sentiment against encountering such danger as is involved in the provisions of what is known as BUTLER's bill is growing stronger every day. No measure can pass whose features will prove a source of fresh troubles. The most practicable measure yet proposed is the bill submitted by Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. It is a bill to provide for the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment. The first section provides a civil remedy in the Federal Courts to all citizens of the United States whose privileges and immunities, secured by the Fourteenth Amendment, are infringed under pretense of any State laws. The second section provides that when it shall appear to the President, that by reason of insurrection, domestic violence or combinations, the privileges and immunities secured by the Fourteenth Amendment are violated, and the State authority is unable or refuses to give relief, and fails to call on the President, it shall be his duty to suppress such insurrection, domestic violence or combination by the use of the military force of the United States or by other means, and that all persons engaged in such insurrection, domestic violence or combination, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and be punished by fine and imprisonment. The third section authorizes those engaged as aforesaid in such insurrection, domestic violence or combination, arrested by the military force of the United States, to be handed over to the Federal Courts to be dealt with as directed in the foregoing section. The fourth section continues all remedies for crimes under the State laws as heretofore, unaffected by the provisions of this act except so far as this act is in aid of the same. The discussion of these matters is aiding members largely in coming to correct conclusions. One of the latest phases of the case, involving a question likely to receive Cabinet consideration, is the power of the President as Commander-in-Chief to deal summarily with any members of the Kuklux organization who may be found to be paroled soldiers of the late rebel armies. The terms of the parole were such that no combination against or resistance to United States authority could be undertaken by such men without rendering the perpetrators liable to a drum-head Court martial, and the sentence of death. Certainly there is no question but that the military authority would be supreme in such cases, and it may be that an official intimation that this treatment of all persons thus found to have violated their paroles would go far toward suppressing these unlawful organizations. If it be shown that these bands are not composed of ex-rebel soldiers, then such a proceeding as above indicated, would be a strong lever in securing their aid for the suppression of the unlawful combinations. The subject will receive official attention. In the meantime, the decision of Judge BUSTEED, under the Enforcement act, in which he holds that the United States Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases where the rights of citizens as secured by the Fourteenth Amendment are infringed by combinations of two or more persons, is regarded here as a step in the right direction, which will aid in depriving the hostile State Courts of the power whereby they shield the murderers from punishment.

RUMORS ABOUT CUBAN ANNEXATION.

The recent gossip about fresh offers of Spain to sell Cuba, which are known to be without foundation, have developed this interesting fact: Gen. SICKLES is known to be an earnest advocate of Cuban annexation, by purchase or otherwise. With characteristic shrewdness, he has caused this to be thoroughly understood among the Legations and the clubs at Madrid, where, by his adroit manipulation, the subject is frequently discussed. The result of so much agitation of the subject is, of course, to create an atmosphere of its possibility or even probability, and in order to counteract its effect the Spanish Government has been compelled to address a circular to the leading Governments, warning them that such reports have no foundation in fact. Such notes have been received, it is understood, by one or more of the legations here.

A REVELATION ON SOUTHERN DISORDERS.

A very remarkable scene was witnessed in the room of the House Committee on Elections yesterday, which afforded a strong confirmation of the truth of accounts regarding the condition of terrorism at the South. Mr. MCKISSICK, contesting the seat of WALLACE, from the Fourth South Carolina District, applied for an extension of time in which to take testimony in the case. Objection was made by Mr. WALLACE on the ground that he dared not go back to his district at present. The Committee was inclined to treat this objection very lightly, when Mr. WALLACE asked permission to put some questions to Mr. MCKISSICK, which was allowed. WALLACE, it should be said, is a Republican, and MCKISSICK, a Democrat, but one whose character for moderation and honesty, as shown by his conduct before the Committee, is highly commendable. In reply to questions, he acknowledged that he had advised WALLACE to go to California, and not to return to the district for some time, for the reason that his life would be in danger. MCKISSICK further related before the Committee two instances within his personal cognizance in which twelve negroes had been murdered, and in one or two instances he had himself, in order to save the lives of negroes, had them arrested, and afterwards quietly, in his capacity as Magistrate, had set them at liberty. This testimony, made forcible by its unquestioned truthfulness and the relation of details, it may well be believed, made a deep impression on those who heard it.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

DIFFICULTIES OF SOUTHERN COLLECTORS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue states that the Supervisors for North and South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi report that in many sections of their districts a reign of terror exists, and that it is totally impossible to enforce the Revenue laws. In some instances internal revenue officers have been compelled to flee for their lives. A bill has been prepared, and will be offered in the House to-morrow, providing that for the purpose of enforcing the Revenue laws in the Southern States the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may employ such Police force as he may deem necessary, to receive such pay as the Secretary of the Treasury may approve. The bill provides for the appropriation of $1,000,000 to carry out its provisions.

REVENUE OFFICER ON A TOUR.

Gen. WILLIAMS, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, left Washington last night on an extended official tour through several of the Western States.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

President GRANT will return to Washington from Philadelphia to-morrow morning.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF STEAM-BOATS.

Information has reached here that a petition has been circulated in New-York City by marine insurance companies, with the view of influencing the action of the President in the appointment of a Supervising Inspector-General of Steam-boats. The President has, however, already indicated the appointment for that position of Gen. STURM, of Indianapolis.

CLAIMS OF SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

The Commissioners on the claims of loyal Southerners for supplies, &c., have issued the following notice:

The Commissioners of Claims, appointed under the act of Congress of March 3, 1871, to receive, examine and consider the justice and validity of such claims as shall be brought before them of those citizens who remained loyal adherents to the cause and Government of the United States during the war, for stores or supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion, for the use of the army of the United States in the States proclaimed as in insurrection against the United States, including the use and loss of vessels or boats while employed in the military service of the United States, give notice that their sessions for examining claims, and hearing the testimony of witnesses, and other evidence that may be brought before them in support of such claims, will begin on the second Monday, the 10th day of April next, and will be held in their office at Washington. The cases will be heard in the order in which they are presented. Petitions for the allowance of claims may be presented to CHARLES P. BENJAMIN, Clerk of the Commissioners, at Washington, who will receive, file and enter them upon the register at the date and in the order of presentation. The Clerk will also furnish, upon application, the rules and regulations prescribing the form of the petitions for the allowance of claims, the necessary averments, the oath of the claimants which must accompany each petition, and the notices and statements which must be appended.

(Signed,)

A. O. ALDIS,
J. B. HOWELL,
ORANGE FERRISS,
Commissioners of Claims.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1871.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Board of Indian Commissioners have adjourned. The Executive Committee appointed to audit the bill of the Indian Bureau are Hon. St. GEORGE H. STUART, NATHAN BISHOP and VINCENT COLLYER. Before the holidays, at the request of the Board, the House of Representatives passed an appropriation of $30,000 to feed the Apaches of Arizona and New-Mexico who were then at peace and in a starving condition, waiting to be fed. The Senate Committee on Appropriations, under a mistaken impression that there were other funds available by the Indian Department, refused to pass this appropriation, and the measure fell through. The consequence is, a number of the Apaches have seized a supply train, and committed other depredations. An accompanying appropriation, recommended by the Board, of $70,000, to continue this work for the next fiscal year, beginning with July, in the general Indian Appropriation Bill, passed both Houses, so that funds will be available. Meanwhile, it is hoped that successful measures will be inaugurated to avert the threatened war. The invitation to COCHIZE and other of the party chiefs of the Apaches to visit Washington, recommended by the Board, and indorsed by the President some time since, has been amended at the suggestion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, so as to include the head chiefs of the Comanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes and Arapahoes of the Indian Territory.

The Indiana Reception in Washington—Address of Vice-President Colfax.

A complimentary reception was given by the Indiana Republican Club to the President, Vice-President, members and Senators from Indiana, and other invited guests, at Masonic Temple, Washington, on Thursday evening last. To the address of welcome which was made by Col. G. A. PIERCE, Vice-President COLFAX replied in the following apt manner:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is, I assure you, no common pleasure to stand here to-night in your presence to reply to the welcome you have just given us. Of the many pleasant features of social life in this city none have been more agreeable and tended more to happiness and good-will than the sociables of the State Associations held during the past Winter. It was a happy thought, indeed, to thus assemble together for social reunion and joyous festivity the citizens of the various States, dwelling or temporarily sojourning at the capital. As I look around at this brilliant assembly I see friends from all parts of Indiana—from the old historical antagonizing localities of the Whitewater, the Wabash, the "deep diggings" of Madison, and "the Pocket," as well as from Northern Indiana, which Senator PRATT and I concur in calling the garden of the State. It seems, indeed, as if home were transplanted here, and as if we indeed breathed the air to-night, and stood upon the soil of our beloved Western State. Although the stormy conflict of war elevated more than ever before the great idea of nationality, and destroyed that heresy that our highest devotion and paramount allegiance were due to the State of our residence, yet we may feel a pardonable pride in speaking of the auspicious progress of our own Indiana, so young, and yet so vigorous and powerful. Each decennial enumeration tells of her steady growth in population. Her agricultural resources, the foundation of all healthy advancement, are, year by year, more and more developed. She is increasing rapidly, too, in manufacturing industries, the backbone of prosperity to nation, State or city. Her soil is crossed and interlaced—or, rather, I would say, if the word was not so ugly, gridironed and crossbarred—by railroads, so that all the citizens of her ninety-three counties can leave their homes and reach their State capital on the same day. Her benevolent institutions, founded in the darkest hours of her financial embarrassment and poverty as a State, and supported by taxes so cheerfully paid by all, stand with open doors—almost giving eyes to the blind and ears to the deaf, and ministering tenderly to the mind diseased; and all without fee or reward. And in her reformatory institutions the youthful erring and fallen are reclaimed to the paths of virtue without the rigorous discipline of the dungeon or the prison. But the chiefest of all her honors was achieved for her by her quarter of a million of heroes on the battle-fields of the rebellion. Their indomitable courage, their unselfish patriotism and their self-sacrificing devotion illuminate the brightest pages of our State's annals; and the honored living and the even more honored dead are already recognized in the nation's history as among the saviors of the Union. To the generous confidence and friendly regard of this people during the thirty years I have lived among them, I owe all I have been and am to-day. And when the gavel falls at the end of this Congress, and I return to the private life in their midst, which I long to enjoy, I shall ever cherish, while this heart continues to beat, the grateful recollections of their long-continued confidence and their personal regard.

TURF PROSPECTS.

The Coming Racing Season—The Preparations that are Being Made by the Different Associations—Whereabouts of Various Stables.

An immense amount of capital has been invested in running and trotting courses in the United States in the past ten years, and the popularity of the sports of the turf has increased with a rapidity to fully justify this outlay. Where ten years ago there was one really good race-horse, a dozen can now be found, and some of the most reputable and richest men in the country are spending fortunes in breeding and importing fine horses. Some may imagine that there is many in the business, and perhaps a few, half a dozen out of the hundreds interested, do make a thousand or two over and above their expenses; but the majority find no profit in it—indeed, do not expect to find any, and are content to spend thousands to rear or obtain one horse that on a great race day, when thousands of people are waiting to greet the winner, shall come in at the head of the field, after a terrible struggle, for some valued stake or richly-blazoned cup. No one can describe the feelings of the lucky owner, and he will tell you that he is well repaid for all his care and trouble and expenditure, although he may not receive a tenth part of the capital invested. This is the spirit which should animate all true lovers of the sports of the turf, and does, with but few exceptions, as far as possessors and breeders of running horses are concerned, but it is to be regretted that the owners of trotting horses are not so conscientious and enthusiastic in their support of their branch of the sport. With a few notable exceptions, these gentlemen, in vulgar parlance, are all "on the make," and whether their horses win or lose, generally contrive, aided by the pool-seller, to make a goodly sum from the outsiders. To win, one must be in the "ring."

From present indications the racing season of 1871 will be unusually brilliant and successful. The meetings are more numerous; the management of the different courses has improved; the horses are almost unlimited in number, and are of an improving grade; the stakes have all filled well; the rules are better defined, and will be more strictly enforced, and the public will signify their approval by their attendance.

The great Metarie meeting at New-Orleans will take place before another month shall have rolled around. A few of the horses will display their speed on Western courses, and then we shall have the first great Northern meeting, that at Jerome Park, which begins on the 10th of June. All sections of the country will be represented here by equine celebrities, and the contests will be of an unusually exciting character, as all the remarkable horses that were developed last season will here meet for the first time. The favorites will be heavily backed by their admirers, the pools will make even Dr. UNDERWOOD's eyes sparkle, and immense sums of money will be won and lost by those of a speculative turn of mind.

Following the Jerome Park meeting, which will fairly open the season, the other running meetings will take place in the following order: Monmouth Park, July 4; Saratoga, July 12; Monmouth Park, Aug. 1; Saratoga, Aug. 16, and Jerome Park and the Baltimore Fall meetings in October. The first meeting at Saratoga follows almost too quickly on that at Long Branch, and hardly allows time for transportation of the horses; and a postponement of two or three days on the part of the Saratoga Association would be highly appreciated by the owners of race-horses, who will hardly care to send their valuable animals 200 miles by rail one day and run them the next, so that one course or the other will lose some starters in some of the stakes.

Since last season great improvements have been made in the track at Long Branch under the direction of Mr. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN. The course has been newly graded throughout. Hundreds of trees have been planted in appropriate places, so as to afford as much shade for horses in training as possible, many new stables are being erected, and a commodious depot is to be built at the entrance to the course from the railway, for the convenience of visitors by that route. Many of the leading owners will have their horses trained at this track this season, experienced trainers preferring it to any track in the North. Col. MCDANIELS will send his horses down in a few days, comprising the great three-year-old flyer, *Harry Bassett*, for whom the Colonel refused $25,000 last Fall; *Idaho*, a fine three-year-old; *Hubbard*, a *Planet* colt; two *Australian* colts, a two-year-old filly by *Julius*, and the famous hurdle-racer, *Oysterman*. The stable of Messrs. BABCOCK & LORILLARD, comprising *Helmbold*, *Hamburg*, *Nellie Ransom*, *Conductor*, *Doctor*, and two or three promising colts, will also locate at this track next month. CHARLES LLOYD, who has a fine lot, consisting of *Mary Clark*, *Maggie B. B.*, *Kit Kat*, *Glen Athol*, *Bengweola*, *Sheet Anchor*, and some *Leamington* two-year-olds, will soon send them to comfortable quarters in their cottage stables by the sea.

For the first time since the war the old Metairie Association will this year assume the management of the regular meeting on their popular track at New-Orleans. Since New Year's they have spent large sums of money in improving the course. The whole track has been plowed up, the low places filled in, and, should the weather be fine during the meeting, which begins on the 8th of April, there will, no doubt, be some fast time made. The stables have been rebuilt and improved, the entries to the purses, amounting in the aggregate to $12,500, are free, and the following well-known horses are already in training: *Donovan*, *Kathleen*, *Nanny Douglass*, *Corsican*, *Mozart*, *Girl of My Heart*, *Hampton*, *Chalmette*, *Derringer*, *Regent*, *Alaska*, *Sally Farrell*, and several two and three year olds.

The Saratoga Association have inaugurated a retrogressive movement by resuming the system of charging five per cent. entrance money to the stakes for the coming meetings. Their present course may gratify a few owners who do not like to have large fields of horses opposed to them, yet the majority of turfmen will continue to be opposed to the practice, which virtually compels them to pay for the privilege of making the sport for the Association.

The turfmen of St. Louis have determined to revive the sport in their locality where a few years ago it was so popular, and a four days' meeting is announced, beginning on the 17th of June. On the first day the Western and Southern Turf Congress Post-Stake of four mile heats, 250 entrance, play or pay, with $1,000 added, will be run and the entries are seven in number. On the second day the programme includes a sweepstakes for three-year olds, mile heats, and a mile and a half dash for all ages. On the third day there will be a mile dash for three-year olds and a race of two-mile heats for all ages. The sport closes on the last day with a race of mile heats for all ages, best three in five. The meeting will be controlled by such turfmen as J. J. O'Fallon, Chas. McLaren, D. G. Taylor, Jas. Linde and G. W. Ford.

Major T. G. BACON, of South Carolina, has matched his famous horse *Corsican* to run against J. M. CRAWFORD's bay gelding *John Kenrick* for $1,000 a side, mile heats; the contest to take place at Augusta, Ga., May 31. The Major has also been training *Nannie Douglass* for hurdle racing, and intends bringing her North in the Summer to compete with *Oysterman*, *Lobelia*, and *Biddy Malone*.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

San Domingo.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The extracts given below from the annual report of the Commissioners of Education are worthy the attention of your correspondent, who writes from Azua, under date of Feb. 28, as follows, apropos of the annexation of San Domingo: "The greatest crime that the United States can commit will be to follow the course which Mr. SUMNER would have it follow, and throw this people back to barbarism and death." The suggestion conveyed in this sentence is that civilisation and life would result to the inhabitants of San Domingo by our receiving them under our care. How much benefit other portions of territory have derived from such care is shown by the following extracts from the report mentioned above:

"By the annexation of Mexican territory in 1850, the United States secured an interesting population, settled in villages. Under the efforts inaugurated by CHARLES V. of Spain, and continued by the Government of Mexico, a considerable portion of the population had acquired some considerable knowledge of letters, which from the neglect they have received since they have been under the Government of the United States has been lost."—Page 22.

"The going back of the Peubla Indians and others, as respects intelligence, since their territory has been added to the United States, is too shocking to American ideas to be longer tolerated. Does not the prevalent sentiment proclaim America the leader in civilization, quite ready to receive an indefinite addition of territory and population for the purpose of elevating degraded peoples? And shall there be allowed to remain facts like these, showing great and positive degradation ever since their transfer from Mexican rule?"—Page 25. Respectfully yours, A WOMAN.

STATEN ISLAND, Friday, March 17.

The Procession on St. Patrick's Day.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was much amused this morning in reading the reports of the St. Patrick's procession yesterday. The *Standard* states the number in the procession at 60,000; the *Herald* at 40,000; the *Sun* at 30,000. Now the actual number was a little over seven thousand all told. Your reporter gave the actual numbers of the different societies with much accuracy, and his account agrees substantially with mine. I counted a great part of the procession, and estimated carefully the residue. It was between seven and eight thousand. AN OLD SOLDIER.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

Dr. M. LEVETT has perfected his new Patent Atmospheric Pressure Plate, which comes nearer to perfection than any other method, being composed of Reticulated Gold Web, which is extremely light, strong and elastic. By a series of air-cells, held immovable in the mouth; is small and compact, and does not interfere with speech or taste. Dr. T. J. RICE, successor to Dr. LEVETT, No. 42 East Twentieth-street, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue.—*Advertisement.*

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place today.—*Advertisement.*

Hats On.

From the Journal of Commerce, 9th inst.

Mr. BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st., who has announced his new styles in our paper every season for more years than our young readers can remember, wishes us to say that in reducing his prices today he has not reduced the quality of his work, but still gives a first-class covering to all heads, wise or otherwise, that present themselves for this purpose at his office.

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that mothers can rely upon for their children.

Amidon's Hat Estab'ishment

REMOVED FROM NO. 649 BROADWAY TO NO. 220 5TH-AV., ONE DOOR ABOVE 26TH-ST.
SPRING STYLE OF GENTS' SILK HAT.
Ladies' Riding Hat and Youths' Introductory Hat, established March 1. Price for best quality reduced to $8. All goods manufactured on the premises.
Agents:
W. S. BULLOCK & CO., 444 Broadway, Albany.
JOHN SABEY, Jr., No. 18 Genesee-st., Syracuse.
BISHOP & BARNES, No. 115 Lake-st., Chicago.
J. A. JACKSON & CO., 59 Tremont-st., Boston.
H. W. MANSFIELD, New-Haven, Conn.
T. C. JONES, St. Paul, Minn.
W. H. OAKFORD, 913 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Moet & Chandon Champagnes.

Dry SILLERY,
VERZENAY,
Vin IMPERIAL (Green Seal.)
Dry IMPERIAL,
for sale with all first-class dealers in Wines in this City.
ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent in the United States.
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1871.

Saved from robbers night before last, by HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, the residence of John Bullocke, Esq., business No. 34 Reade-st.
We defy any honest man and all the burglars in New-York to go through our new vault and safe protector without an alarm. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

The Spring Opening of Dress Goods, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place today.

The Largest and Best Assortment of SPRING OVERSACKS, AT COLFAX & OVERTON'S, NOS. 234 AND 235 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

DENNY—BROWN.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, March 15, by Rev. N. W. Conkling, EDWARD W. DENNY to KATE M., daughter of Edwin J. Brown.

DIED.

DARLING.—Sunday, March 19, WEBSTER A., youngest son of William A. and Josephine B. Darling, aged 1 year and 3 months.

Funeral will take place Tuesday, 21st, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 9 East 41st-st.

DUNLOP.—On Sabbath morning, March 19, RACHEL, wife of Alexander Dunlop, aged 41 years, 11 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 343 Eighth-av., near Twenty-seventh st., on this day (Monday) at 1½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Bronxville for interment.

FIELDS.—At Purchase, Sixth Day, the 17th inst., THOMAS C. FIELDS, in the 68th year of his age.

Funeral at Friends' Meeting-house, Purchase, on Third Day, the 21st, at 12 o'clock M. Carriages will be at depot at White Plains, to meet the train that leaves [illegible] at 9 o'clock.

[illegible].—On Saturday morning, March 18, [illegible] JANE, youngest daughter of John and Sarah Holmes, aged 2 years, 3 months and 14 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. [illegible] West 20th-st., on Monday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock.

HOY.—On Friday, 17th inst., JAMES HOY, in the [illegible] year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, No. 387 8th-av., on Monday, 20th inst., at 10 A. M. Remains will be taken to Trenton, N. J., for interment.

KINGSLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 18, of consumption, EDWARD KINGSLEY, aged 31 years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, Wm. C. Kingsley, No. 176 Cumberland-st., corner Willoughby-av., on Tuesday, the 21st. inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

KEYS.—On Sunday, March 19, of scarlet fever, ALBERT DUNN KEYS, son of William E. and Eleanor Sarah Keys, aged 6 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 324 West 20th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

LANE.—On Friday, March 16, 1871, WASHINGTON GIRARD LANE, son of George and Amelia H. Lane, aged 8 years and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 150 (new number) South Portland-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MACKEY.—On Sunday, March 19, after an illness of a few weeks, Mr. ROBERT MACKEY, (formerly with the late Reynolds & Weart, stage proprietors,) aged 40 years, 10 months and 8 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the First Free Methodist Meeting-house, on 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Tuesday, at 1 P. M. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

PLUNKETT.—On Friday, March 17, suddenly, ALFRED PLUNKETT, late merchant of this City, aged 65 years. Requiem Mass will be solemnized at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Monday, March 20, at 10½ A. M.

The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

PIRSSON.—At his residence, No. 10 West 18th-st., in this City, on Friday morning, the 17th inst., JOSEPH POOLE PIRSSON, aged 53 years.

His relatives and friends, and the friends of his brothers John W. and Talbot Pirsson, and brothers-in-law, Robert S. and Francis T. Luquer, are invited to attend his funeral at Trinity Chapel, on 25th-st., near Broadway, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. The interment will be in Trinity Cemetery.

RIANHARD.—On Saturday, March 18, at New-Brighton, Staten Island, WILLIAM RIANHARD, aged 71 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at Christ Church, New-Brighton, on Tuesday morning, March 21, at 10½ o'clock. Boat leaves Pier No. 19 North River at 9½ o'clock.

VAIL.—At Newmarket, N. J., on Thursday evening, March 16, ELIZABETH G., daughter of William and Eliza Vail.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, at 12½ o'clock, and at the Baptist Church at 1 o'clock P. M., on Monday, 20th inst. Carriages will be in attendance at the Dunellen station to meet the 10½ o'clock A. M. train from New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CLERGYMAN ON DR. SHERMAN'S TREATMENT.

Dr. Sherman:

DEAR SIR: It is nearly one year since you placed one of your Hernial Appliances upon me, for a bad rupture on my right side. Besides the ease and comfort I have had since that time, I am most happy to say that I am cured. I am so much exposed to continual labor, and journeying from place to place, that I still wear the Appliance, but I have no inconvenience from it, and should not need it but from exposure. I cannot express in words my appreciation of your skill or gratitude for my cure.

JOSHUA V. HIMES,
Editor of *Advent Christian Times.*

BUCHANAN, Mich., March 14, 1871.

Dr. SHERMAN does not rely altogether upon the golden opinion and high commendations of the eminent and unsophisticated preacher of the Gospel, Right Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, but more especially upon the practical knowledge of patients, alive to the real truth as it comes from the heart of a true man or follower of the Gospel. Mr. Himes is known as a gentleman of high attainments and a fervent disciple of Christ, one who lives and walks with the truth, who never deviates from it out of malice; therefore his recommendations of Dr. SHERMAN's skill and successful treatment of his case is, like the purest diamond, of the greatest value. Dr. SHERMAN's illustrated pamphlet of cases before and after cure, together with the pamphlet of "Celebrated Henry Ward Beecher Letters," with a fine likeness of Mr. Beecher, both of which he mails to any one who sends ten cents, contain valuable information.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND NOW ON SALE AT BRENTANO'S LITERARY EMPORIUM, No. 33 Union-square, Broadway, New-York,
A NEW EDITION OF
"THE FIGHT IN DAME EUROPA'S SCHOOL."
For truthfulness, and sterling wit
And pungency, as choice a bit
Of satire as was ever writ.
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

NICOL & DAVIDSON, No. 686 Broadway, successors to E. V. Haughwout & Co., offer at great BARGAINS their Spring stock (now opening) of 500 packages FRENCH CHINA GLASS-WARE AND ENGLISH STONE CHINA. Complete English Dinner Sets, $20; French China Dinner Sets, $32; Decorated Dinner Sets, $50; Tea Sets, $13; Breakfast Sets, 48 pieces, $12; Decorated Toilet Sets, $6 50; White Toilet Sets, $2 50 and $4 50; Goblets, $4 50 per dozen. Sets made to order with crests, arms, monograms or initials. Goods delivered free in the City or suburbs.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD. Diamond Rings, $30, $40 and $50, to $500 each. Diamond Studs, $40, $50 and $60, to $500 a set. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 512 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED PERMANENTLY without plates or any extractions; sensitive decayed teeth and stumps restored to original shape and color without pain, (with oreplastic.) Dr. SIGESMOND, No. 63 East 9th-st., near Broadway.

$2.500 FOR $1 FOR WHOLE TICKET, half, 50c.; quarter, 25c.—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary; determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, address LUTHY & CO., No. 340 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

ROYAL HAVANA.—PRIZES CASHED IN Havana and Kentucky lotteries. Circulars sent free. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st., Box No. 4,394.

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EUREKA MINERAL WATER, SARATOGA.—Superior to all for Dyspepsia and diseases of Liver and Kidneys. B. J. LEVY, No. 7 Hudson Railroad Depot, Varick-st.

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THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange on Saturday, March 18, contrary to the usual custom, one sale was effected, as follows: V. K. Stevenson & Son, B. P. Fairchild auctioneer, sold, by order of the Superior Court, one lot, with the buildings thereon, located on the south side of Eleventh-street, between First and Second avenues, for $7,000; purchaser, James M. Stevenson. The partition sale advertised by S. Dingee & Co., of valuable property at Fordham, in Westchester County, for Saturday, did not take place as expected, but was adjourned, owing to the unpropitious weather, for one week.

THE BUSINESS OF LAST WEEK.

During the past week, ending with Saturday, March 18, the volume of business transacted at the Exchange has been large, and many of the sales effected of importance. The most noticeable auction of the week was that held on Thursday by Muller, Wilkins & Co., at which property belonging to the Fearing estate was disposed of. The sale attracted attention from the fact that the real estate offered was of a superior quality, and in addition it was understood that it would be actually sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. In this respect no disappointment was experienced, for all the realty was disposed of to bona fide purchasers, and, as a natural consequence, competition being active, good prices in the main were realized, the unimproved uptown property, especially, bringing very large figures. In reference to the remaining sales made during the week but little can be said. The market, except on Thursday, has not been an active one, but at the same time it has remained firm, with considerable inquiry for desirable lots. In rents, as is always the case at this season of the year, business has been brisk, and in the matter of building, the weekly list shows an increase over that of the previous week, with better indications for the future. As a result, therefore, of the transactions for the past six days, we are inclined to the opinion that a slight improvement in business may be reported, for if this has not been marked, nothing has occurred having a tendency to weaken the market, while dealers in property express greater confidence that, as the 1st of May approaches, activity will take the place of the existing dullness. The following is in brief a recapitulation of the public sales of City property at the Exchange for the week: Total value of property sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, March 18, $808,895; corresponding figures for the week ending Saturday, March 11, $311,650. Increase, $496,245. These sales were effected on business days, as follows, the result of each day's business being stated in detail: Tuesday, March 14, $154,745; Wednesday, March 15, $73,100; Thursday, March 16, $553,350; Friday, March 17, $20,700; Saturday, March 18, $7,000. Total, as before noted, $808,895. The auctioneers and auction firms engaged in the above sales during the week have been Muller, Wilkins & Co., E. H. Ludlow & Co., V. K. Stevenson & Co., Roberts & McGuire, D. M. Seaman, Wm. Kennelly, James M. Miller and James A. Fleury. In addition to these transactions, B. P. Fairchild, at the Exchange, on Thursday, sold a country place at Barrytown, Dutchess County, for $45,000; and J. Cold, at the Commercial Exchange, in Brooklyn, on Thursday, disposed of property in that city, aggregating in value $120,800.

SALES PROPOSED FOR THIS WEEK.

The sales projected for the present week are numerous, and the property included in the same particularly valuable. To those interested in real estate, a careful review of the list of auctions as noted below will repay perusal. The transactions proposed should be attended with success, for it is but seldom that better opportunities for investment are presented. The sales advertised to take place at the Exchange today should draw out bidders in large numbers, and the week, as a whole, should be one of increased business activity. Property during the week will be offered at auction as follows:

TODAY, MONDAY, MARCH 20.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, the three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, known as No. 311 West Forty-eighth-street, north side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, lot 19.4x100.5, and the following unimproved property: two lots on the north-east corner of Tenth-avenue and Eighty-third-street; two lots on the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, 225 feet west of Ninth-avenue; two lots in rear of above, south side of Fifty-eighth-street, and two lots on the south side of Seventy-first-street, 250 feet west of Eighth-avenue. All these lots are 25 by 100.5 each. Also, today, at an executor's sale, by order of the executors of Robert Orr, deceased, property described as follows: West Twenty-eighth-street—Three story brick dwelling-house and lot, south side, 146.10 feet west of Seventh-avenue, known as No. 210 (old No. 120;) West Thirtieth-street—Three three-story brick houses and lots, north side, 274.8½ feet east of Eleventh-avenue, Nos. 535, 537, 539, leased from estate of Cornelius Ray for twenty-one years from May 1, 1871, at an annual ground rent of $127 34 each lot, with taxes and assessments; East Thirty-first-street—Three-story and basement brick dwelling-house and lot, south side, 300 feet east of Third-avenue, known as No. 216; Second-avenue—Two four-story brick stores and dwellings, south-west corner East Thirty-sixth-street, known as Nos. 657 and 659 Second-avenue; East Thirty-sixth-street—Three three-story brick dwelling-houses and lots, south side, adjoining the last described premises on the rear, and known as Nos. 238, 240 and 242 East Thirty-sixth-street. Sixty-fourth-street—One lot, north side, 200 feet west of Tenth-avenue; Seventy-fifth-street—Two lots, north side, between First-avenue and Avenue A; Seventy-fifth-street—Two lots, north side, 148 feet east of Avenue A; Seventy-sixth-street—Three lots, south side, between First-avenue and Avenue A; on the most westerly lot is a two-story frame dwelling; and on Seventy-sixth-street, three lots, north side, between First-avenue and Avenue A. Also, in addition, at public auction, two lots, situated on the east side of Hicks-street, Brooklyn, between Harrison and Degraw streets, each lot 25 feet front by about 85 feet deep.

By Roberts & McGuire, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, in foreclosure, under the direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee, a house and lot, the latter 25 by 75, located on the west side of First-avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the executors of Paul McGinn, deceased, the three-story high-stoop brick house and lot known as No. 408 West Forty-fourth-street, south side, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; house 25 by 50; lot full size; also, by order of the heirs of John Mayer, deceased, a lot of land, 20 by 77, with the buildings thereon located on the north-west corner of Eighth-avenue and West Thirty-eighth-street; buildings—a three-story brick store, No. 523 Eighth-avenue, and a three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 303 West Thirty-eighth-street; also, by order of other heirs, in a partition sale, the following property: Premises known as No. 42 Beaver-street, south side, between Broad and William streets, comprising a lot 19.1 by 75.7, upon which is a four-story brick store, nearly covering the same, and the premises No. 69 and 71 Cherry-street, between James-slip and Roosevelt-street, embracing a lot 33.5 by 61, with the two-story and attic brick building erected thereon.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Morris Wilkins auctioneer, at the Exchange, by order of the executors of Rev. Wm. Walton, deceased, the extra large plot of ground on Pearl-street, running through to Water-street, known as Nos. 324 and 326 Pearl-street, and Nos. 264 and 266 Water-street, being 49.1 feet front, 48.3½ feet rear, by an average depth of 231 feet. Buildings consist of four-story brick building, known as the Walton House, on Pearl-street, with tenement-house in rear, and two four-story brick stores on Water-street, with large rear building, late of the Jordan L. Mott Iron Works.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, at an administratrix's sale, a two-story and attic brick house, together with the lot, 15.11 by 80, known as No. 12 Bethune-street, north side, between Washington and Greenwich streets, and at public auction, a valuable building lot, 25 by 100.5, on the south side of West Fifty-eighth-street, 350 feet east of Tenth-avenue. The last-named sale was adjourned from Tuesday, March 7.

By Roberts & McGuire, at the Exchange, at three several Supreme Court sales in foreclosure, all under the direction of James H. Coleman, Esq., referee, property as follows: House and lot on the south side of Thirtieth-street, 125 feet east of Eighth-avenue, lot 25 by 98.9; house and lot on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, 490 feet east of Fourth-avenue, lot 20 by 100.11; and a house and lot on the north side of Third-street, lot 14.6 by 64. Also, at a Sheriff's sale adjourned from last week, twelve lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, 456 feet 3 inches east of Avenue A, the plot being 299.3 by 100.11, together with the water rights; and at public auction, the two-story and basement brick house and lot, the latter 19.2 by 100.5, No. 322 East Forty-ninth-street, south side, between First and Second avenues.

By V. K. Stevenson & Son, B. P. Farchild, auctioneer, at the Exchange, at public auction, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, known as No. 540 Madison-avenue, situate on the north-west corner of the avenue and East Fifty-third-street; house 20.5 by 60, lot same front by 95 feet in depth; also a similar house and lot 20 by 95, in same block, known as No. 548 Madison-avenue.

By Johnson & Miller, at the Exchange, at public auction, the three-story and basement high-stoop brick house, with brown-stone trimmings, and lot 16.8 by 100.5, No. 51 West Forty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. This sale is announced as positive, the property to be sold regardless of price to the highest bidder.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother, O. H. Pierson, auctioneer, at Rahway, N. J., on the premises, at 1½ P. M., at an executor's sale, a house and lot, situated on Seminary-street, in the town named, near Irving-street, within five minutes walk of the railway station, and opposite the Rahway Library. House 24 by 30; lot 35 by 150.

At Newburg, in this State, to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at the Orange Hotel, at noon, a fruit farm, containing twenty-eight acres of choice land near the limits of the said city, and overlooking the Hudson River, is advertised to be sold at auction.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, the desirable first-class extra wide four-story and basement brown-stone house and lot No. 49 West Ninth-st., north side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; house 28.4 by 40, with extension; lot 28.4 by 92.3. Also a three-story and basement frame dwelling house and lot known as No. 38 West Fifty-fourth-street, south side, 410 feet west of Fifth-avenue; lot 25 by 100.5. The dwelling is located on the rear of the lot with a garden in front. In addition, at at an assignee's sale, by order of the United States District Court, under the direction of John S. Beecher, Esq., receiver, Messrs. Ludlow & Co. will dispose of the four-story brick building and lot, 23.1 by 75, No. 130 Canal-street, south side, between Chrystie-street and the Bowery.

By Roberts & McGuire, at the Exchange, at two Supreme Court sales in foreclosure, both under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., referee, property as follows: First sale—Three three-story and basement high stoop brown-stone-front houses and lots on the north-east corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street; two of the above front on the avenue and are numbered respectively 677 and 699. The corner lot is 20.5 by 72, and No. 699, adjoining, 20 by 72. The third house is in rear of the others and fronts on Fifty-sixth-street, the lot being 20 by 100.5 in size and the number 139. Each house is about fifty feet in depth. The second sale embraces the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 216 West Thirty-fourth-street, south side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Lot 16.5 by 98.9. Also, at a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, under the direction of Wm. Edelston, Esq., referee, 6 building-lots on the north-east corner of Second-avenue and Ninety-third-street, the lots together forming a plot 100.8 by 150, the avenue being taken as the front. In addition, Messrs. Roberts & McGuire will offer at public auction a valuable plot of ground, 50.2 by 100, located on the north-west corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, at public auction, the premises known as No. 131 West Forty-eighth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, comprising a three-story high-stoop brick house, together with a lot, 18 feet 9 inches front by one-half the block in depth, but with a rear of only 12 feet 6 inches, the east line of the lot having a jog some 61 feet from the front.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, an undivided third in a tract of land containing nearly twenty-nine acres, located at Fordham Ridge, near Kingsbridge, in Westchester County, in the immediate vicinity of Jerome Park. Two-thirds of this property is at present owned by H. B. Claflin, Esq., and the sale is made to settle the interest.

By D. M. Seaman, at the Exchange, at public auction, a residence at Mott Haven, in Westchester County, embracing a plot of ground 50 by 220 feet, fronting on Macomb-avenue, together with a two-story Swiss cottage, 35 by 32, erected thereon.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Hudson City, N. J., on the premises, at 3½ P. M., by order of the executors of R. L. Jaques, deceased, a large plot of ground, (about seven city lots,) located on Jersey City Heights, bounded respectively by Oakland-avenue and Prospect and Waverly streets. Upon the property is erected a large frame house, 30 by 32, with extension, and two cottages, known as Nos. 70 and 72 Prospect-street.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the executrix of Gouverneur M. Wilkins, deceased, 120 City lots, comprising two entire blocks, bounded by Central Park, One Hundred and Twelfth-street, St. Nicolas and Seventh avenues. Both the present and prospective value of the real estate offered is very great, and the proposed auction is one of special interest and importance.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, the valuable plot of ground with the buildings thereon, comprising about twelve City lots, situated on the westerly side of Broadway, about 100 feet from Battery-place, running through to Greenwich-street. The building is three stories and basement, brick, with granite front, about 40 by 60 feet, now rented in offices. The property will be sold in separate lots, if desired. Also the plot of ground, with the two-story attic and basement brick buildings known as Nos. 392 and 394 Canal-street, south side, between West Broadway and Laight-street, adjoining Union Dime Savings Bank; size 42.2 feet front by an average depth of over 80 feet, being irregular in shape. Also, at a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, under the direction of John P. Crosby, Esq., referee, a brown-stone house and lot on Forty-fourth-street, near Broadway, a sale adjourned from time to time from last Summer.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the executors of Varian Vion, deceased, desirable property on the north-west corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, embracing three lots with the buildings thereon. Upon the corner lot, 24.9 by 80, known as No. 451 Ninth-avenue, is a stone dwelling-house fronting on the avenue, and a frame house on the rear of the lot. Upon the lot adjoining, 25.4 by 80, No. 453 Ninth-avenue, is a frame house, and upon the rear lot, 20 by 50.1, a frame house is also erected. The entire plot is 50.1 by 100. Mr. Bleecker will also offer at public auction a three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, known as No. 77 Hanson-place, Brooklyn, between Portland-avenue and Elliott-place. House 20 by 40, with extension. Lot 20 by 112 feet in depth.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, at public auction, a large lot of improved property in that city, located on Myrtle and Carlton avenues and on Bridge, Stewart, Pearl and Washington streets respectively.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24.

By Roberts & McGuire, at the Exchange, at two Supreme Court sales in foreclosure respectively, under the direction of James H. Coleman, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south side of Thirty-fourth-street, 186 feet 9 inches east of Eighth-avenue, lot 13 by 98.9, and property on University-place, Broome and Dey streets.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, an elegant residence, together with five acres of ornamental grounds, located at Norwich, Conn., situated on the corner of Washington and Yantic streets, and lately owned by J. N. Perkins, Esq. Some idea of the value of this property may be formed when it is stated that it is already mortgaged for $30,000.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Commercial Exchange, Brooklyn, at a Supreme Court sale, in foreclosure, eight dwelling-houses and lots in that City, on the south-east corner of Atlantic and Hicks streets. The lots, together, have a frontage on Atlantic-street of 160 feet, on Hicks-street of 60 feet, while the four easterly lots have each a depth of 100 feet. The property is considered a very desirable purchase.

By S. Dingee & Co., at Fordham, N. Y., on the premises at 12 M., at a Supreme Court sale in partition, adjourned from Saturday last, three dwelling houses and other buildings, together with fourteen lots fronting on Central-avenue, in the town named, and in all respects eligibly located.

PRIVATE SALES AND OTHER MATTERS.

Reports of private sales of property recently effected have been received as follows:

By Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, four lots, north-west corner of Seventh-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, and one lot on the rear, fronting on One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, all full lots; sold for $25,000. Mr. Raynor also reports the sale made by other brokers of eight lots on Eighth-avenue, block front between Seventy-second and Seventy-third streets; eleven lots on Seventy-second-street, 100 feet west of Eighth-avenue, and eleven lots on Seventy-third-street, 100 feet west of Eighth-avenue, all full lots; sold for $330,000.

By Taylor & Stearns, No. 1½ Pine-street, premises Nos. 115 and 117 Pearl-street, (Hanover-square;) sold for $90,000.

By John McClave, No. 44 Pine-street, the following property sold at the prices annexed: Two lots east side of Seventh-avenue, 75 feet north of Fifty-fifth-street, $19,000; three lots east side of Seventh-avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street, $15,000; two lots east side of Tenth-avenue, 54 feet north of Seventy-fourth-street, $11,000; three lots, with improvements, south side of Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, $45,000; a plot of land near West Tremont and Central-avenue, Westchester County, containing about six acres, $35,000.

The most important lease reported as made during the week through the columns of the *Real Estate Record*, is that of the first floor of the building located on the north-west corner of Broadway and Warren-street, to be occupied by the National Trust Company. Leased for five years at the rate of $20,000.

Of the large list of real estate advertised for sale and to lease during the last week, through our business columns, attention is called to the dock property at Mott Haven owned by Messrs. Rider & Conkling. The location for manufacturing purposes presents many superior advantages.

The receipt of the *Real Estate Gazette*, published by S. Dingee & Co., No. 82 Cedar-street, is hereby acknowledged. The information contained is of an interesting nature.

Exchange Sales Saturday, March 18, 1871.

NEW-YORK.

By V. K. Stevenson & Son—B. P. Fairchild, Auctioneer.

1 lot with brick buildings thereon, s. s. 11th-st., 349 ft. w. of 1st-av. $7,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FINE PROPERTY, NEAR COOPER Institute, suitable for business, on Stuyvesant-st., running through to 9th-st., 50 feet front on each, 89 feet deep on one side, and 110 feet on the other, will be sold on easy terms. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AT W. H. FALCONER'S, NO. 100 4TH-AV. —East 18th-st., near 2d-av., four-story brown stone, $14,000; East 13th-st., near 3d-av., four-story brown stone, $16,000; East 25th-st., near 4th-av., three-story brown stone, $22,500; East 12th-st., near 4th-av., three-story brick, $27,500.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

On 5th-av., a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; price, $85,000; or with elegant furniture for $110,000.

ALSO,

To rent on Madison-av., a superior furnished house at $1,000 per month.

ALSO,

On 5th-av., below 30th-st., a superior house.

ALSO,

A corner property on a ground rent.

Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 100 Broadway, New-York. Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

WARD & OGDEN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS. Broadway, corner 17th-st. Union-square. N. B.—Brown-stone houses for sale at reduced valuation, from $12,000 to $125,000—their extensive list obtained upon application or by mail.

W. H. FALCONER'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st. (Established 1853.) Houses and lots sold; stores and houses let and rents collected; entire charge taken of property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, REAL ESTATE AGENT, NO. 182 GRAND-ST. The management of estates a specialty. Rents, interest and dividends collected.

TO CAPITALISTS AND BUSINESS MEN.—For sale, a very valuable and well-improved store property, situated in the centre of the leather business and fronting on two streets; size 26x250 feet. We have a responsible party who will lease for a term of years at eleven per cent. upon the price asked. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on approved first-class real estate in this City or Brooklyn; no bonus required. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway. Refer by permission to Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 713 Broadway, offers for let or lease: The store and dwelling at north-east corner Waverley-place and 6th-av., (No. 76 6th-av.) Store and dwelling No. 394 Water-st., will give five years' lease; possession immediately.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE, 17TH-ST.—FOR sale, a full-size brown-stone high-stoop house, in excellent order and well-built; $22,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

A.—FORTY-FIFTH-ST., JUST EAST OF 5TH-AV.—New brown-stone high-stoop, four-story dwelling, walnut finish, substantially built, with all modern improvements. Possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A.—THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR PARK-AV.—Four-story brown-stone dwelling, 22x70 feet; modern improvements; lot 100; price $39,000. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BUILDING FOR manufacturing purposes, No. 116 and 118 West 25th-st., 44.6x80; five-story and basement; good steam power, &c. Apply to JAMES STEPHENS, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE HIGH-stoop four-story brown-stone house, No. 417 Madison-av. For terms apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT—BROWN-STONE four-story high-stoop house, No. 31 East 39th-st.; built by Robbins. Apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-st., from Cedar to Thames, 103 feet front by 46 feet on Cedar-st. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 College-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—NO. 107 East 28th-st. Apply to G. W. DUER, National Bank of the State of New-York.

FOR SALE—A COLUMBIA COLLEGE lease, 25 by 100.5, 292 feet from 5th-av., on 50th-st.; excavated, sewer pipe. JOHN B. COLES, 54 William-st.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A PARTY LEAVING FOR EUROPE offers for sale a very desirable high-stoop brick house, with brown-stone trimmings, including furniture and carpets if wanted; everything in perfect order; location West Baltic-st., between Clinton and Henry sts.; nominal price for house, $15,000. For particulars inquire through Post-office, Box No. 4,889, New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE handsome brown-stone house in Greene-av., near Classon-av.; all modern improvements; moderate price and early possession. Apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 203 Montague-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large first-class three-story house on Willow-st., in complete order. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNES, No. 1½ Pine-st., New-York.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LIST OF HANDSOME COUNTRY-SEATS OFFERED FOR SALE BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.:

Bath, L. I.—Handsome villa and 6¼ acres	$25,000
Cornwall—Cottage and 5 acres	14,000
Demarest Station—House and 200 acres	65,000
Englewood Station—Stone house and 6 acres	40,000
Fordham—House and 2¼ acres	40,000
Golden's Bridge—Farm-house and 80 acres	14,000
Hackensack, N. J.—Elegant house and 3 acres	50,000
Hyde Park—Brick house and 124 acres	40,000
Irvington—Elegant house and 15 acres	100,000
Irvington—Handsome house and 10 acres	60,000
Long Branch—House and 6¾ acres	25,000
Leonardsville—House and 10 acres	8,000
Mohegan Lake—Handsome house and 7½ acres	25,000
Mahopac Lake—Building site, 18 acres	10,000
Morristown—House and plot on South-st	22,500
Madison—Elegant house and 71 acres	130,000
New-Hamburg—Stone mansion and 90 acres	65,000
Newburg—Handsome house and 35 acres	60,000
Orange—Elegant residence and 24½ acres	100,000
Orange Valley—Handsome house and 1 acre	27,500
Pelham—Stone house and 70 acres	50,000
Pelham—Elegant stone mansion and 53 acres	130,000
Portchester—Magnificent mansion and 270 acres	200,000
Rye Station—Elegant house and 100 acres	85,000
Rhinebeck—Stone mansion and 340 acres	100,000
Sing Sing—Handsome house and 6 acres	55,000
Saratoga Springs—Elegant house and 150 acres	55,000
Scarsdale Station—Elegant stone mansion and 270 acres	175,000
Tarrytown—Handsome villa and 2 acres	35,000
Throgg's Neck—Villa and 56 acres on the Sound	70,000
Washington Heights—House and 10 lots	100,000
West Farms—House and 45 acres, per acre	5,000
West Farms—Mansion and 24 acres	75,000

For permits and full particulars, apply at the office, No. 3 Pine-st., or BRANCH OFFICE, No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUND, NEAR THE village of Rye, Westchester County, at Milton Point, a desirable residence for both Summer and Winter, with three acres, and good stable and garden attached, commanding extensive views of Long Island Sound and surrounding country, with excellent boating and bathing. To a good tenant would be rented for the Summer, with privilege of purchase. For terms, &c., apply to JNO. & WM. GEDNEY, Milton, or to ROBERT STUYVESANT, 23 Wall-st.

AT LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE AT A low figure, a most desirable medium-size house, situated on the sea front, containing nine bed-rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, laundry, dumb waiter, butler's pantry, gas, and all necessary conveniences; is completely and beautifully furnished. Photograph can be seen. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway. Special agents for all Long Branch real estate.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE, ORANGE, N. J., one mile from three depots, containing eighteen handsome rooms; piazzas on three sides, cupola, &c.; excellent barn accommodations, buildings, nearly new, in perfect order; magnificent view of Orange Mountain; five acres, (which can be subdivided, if required,) highly improved, overlooking one of the prettiest lakes in the State; abundant fruit, shade. Will take a small place in exchange in part payment. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

CENTRE-ST., ORANGE, N. J., (MACADamized, lighted with gas;) handsome residence, sixteen rooms, bath-room, laundry, gas throughout, large furnace, wide piazzas, greenhouse, ample stable accommodations, out-buildings, eight acres in garden, lawns under highest cultivation, abundance of fruit, ornamental forest shade-trees, adjoining finest improvements in the State. OWNER WANTS TO SELL. Permits, full particulars of HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York. ORANGE A SPECIALTY.

AT LONG BRANCH—FOR SALE—A handsome furnished villa at Long Branch; modern Gothic cottage, two-story and attic, twelve rooms, finely furnished, water, range, wash, wood and Summer-houses, in complete order, with or without furniture; lot 85 by 600, on Ocean-av., 200 yards from the ocean; two minutes from station; a bargain. Photographs and full particulars of S. DINGEE & Co., No. 82 Cedar-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—AN ATTRACTIVE residence situated on a corner, three-quarters of a mile from station; large house; fifteen rooms handsomely finished in hard woods; a wide English hall, and all the modern improvements; grounds comprise five acres, highly ornamented and shaded with old forest-trees; coach-house, stable, and greenhouse; $20,000. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

AT RUTHERFURD PARK—THE most successful and accessible suburb of New-York, forty minutes from City Hall; high ground, commanding fine views; desirable building sites, near station. J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-HAMBURG, ON THE Hudson, thirty-five acres, nearly 2,000 feet river front; dwelling-house, furnished; farmer's cottage and out-houses; immediate possession; terms easy. Apply at No. 172 Broadway, Washington Insurance Company.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DOCK PROPERTY AT MOTT HAVEN,

SITUATED ON THE HARLEM RIVER AND CANAL BASIN.
FOR SALE OR TO LEASE,
SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS, COAL, WOOD, BUILDING MATERIALS, AND OTHER BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Through this property the Harlem, New-Haven and Hudson River Branch Railroads pass, giving communication with all parts of the United States, North, East and West, including San Francisco and Canada.

It is located only one mile north of the Central Park, and is accessible by steam and horse railroads and steam-boat at all hours of the day and night.

The 150 trains of cars that will soon pass through it daily offers advertising facilities unsurpassed.

Several large buildings suitable for manufactories, and also small house, to lease.

For further particulars apply to RIDER & CONKLING, No. 51 Broad-st., New-York, or at their office, 138th-st., opposite Harlem Railroad Depot, Mott Haven.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

BAYONNE,	FANWOOD,
BERGEN POINT,	PLAINFIELD,
ELIZABETH,	DUNNELLEN,
ROSELLE,	SOMERVILLE,
WESTFIELD,	CLINTON.

Lots and Houses. Fine building sites, with land by the acre. Also, fine farms, improved. A full description of property can be seen at this office. This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty-st. A. D. HOPE, General Agent.

Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS at Newark, N. J., for sale or to let.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

FOR SALE—Eight minutes' walk from depot, a house containing eight rooms, good garret and cellar, gas throughout, well and rain water in the kitchen; price, $3,200; terms easy. For further particulars apply to SPAULDING & COOK, Elizabeth, N. J., or to Mr. BROOKFIELD, No. 51 Cedar-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN, AT WEST PARK, OPPOSITE HYDE PARK, the place known as MALVERN HALL; brick mansion, 40x40; house first-class, hard wood finished, piazza on two sides; all the conveniences and comforts of a City house; twenty-six acres in lawn about the house, fruit in abundance, two or three apple orchards; fine barn and all out-buildings complete; farmer's house, &c., on the place; all this, including 400 or 500 acres of land for $35,000 on easy terms. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT BRISTOL, R. I., FOR SALE.—About six acres of ground, gothic stone house, with all modern conveniences, including steam heating, gas and water; ample stable and out-houses, green-house and grapery; lawn extends to the water; beautiful view of Narraganset Bay, with the best of bathing, boating and fishing. Bristol is one of the most delightful as well as healthy of the New-England towns; good society and schools, and offers to any one who wants to enjoy a quiet home, with all the conveniences of a city house, a rare chance. Price, $20,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE MANsion, with four and a half acres of land, situated at Bronxville, one hour's ride from this City, and three minutes' walk from the depot. The house has sixteen rooms, and all the modern improvements, being newly built and beautifully and healthfully located; cost nearly $40,000; will be sold low. Apply to Mr. UNDERHILL, at the Bronxville Depot, or on the premises, and to GEORGE W. DOW & SONS, No. 55 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY-SEAT AND SPLENDID farm of 75 acres, quality and location unexceptionable; house, out-buildings and grounds constitute an elegant country-seat in a beautiful town on the New-Haven Railroad, near New-Haven; a rare opportunity for a prompt purchaser; terms favorable. SIEGEL, CHACE & CO., No. 79 Cedar-st., New-York.

FAR ROCKAWAY.—FOR SALE ON THE sea-shore, and not far from the depot, a valuable property, containing about sixty acres of upland, together with house, stable, &c.; a favorable opportunity for a gentleman to obtain a Summer residence on the sea-shore at a small expense. Others, well located, for sale at $5,500, $6,000 and $20,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 160 Broadway.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—AN ELEGANT country seat and farm of 134 acres, in every way very desirable; residence, with 50 or 100 acres if desired. BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Libety-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGED FOR CITY UNIMPROVED PROPERTY—A splendid place at White Plains; house, gardener's cottage and stable, with six acres land, all in elegant order. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY HOME—FLUSHING, L. I., 20 minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; greenhouse, stable and out-buildings, in complete order; 3¼ acres; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE; PRICE, $6,500; forty minutes from City Hall, on Jersey Heights, Jersey City; two story, attic an dasement; furniture for sale. Apply to GEORGE W. WAYRE, No. 40 Park-row, Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER FRONTS, villa sites, one to ten acres; college and country seat. C. H. GREEN, Nyack, New-York.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT KINGSTON, N. Y., CORNER of North and East Front sts., large first-class mansion, 48 by 46, and building nearly adjoining, 25 by 50, and five acres; desirable for first-class Summer boarders; a magnificent prospect, and beautiful place; celebrated new Overlook Mountain House, near 4,000 feet high, in full view, and being the starting-point; united with Rondout, Hudson River, by horse railroad; fare 10 cents; *Mary Powell* leaves every day for New-York. Apply to owner, FRED. E. WESTBROOK, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR RENT ON A LEASE OF TWO TO three years, my residence, furnished, at Cherry Hill, near Hackensack, N. J.; ten minutes from depot; house contains seven rooms and servant's room, and all modern improvements; grounds beautifully laid out, comprise about two and a half acres; fine out-buildings, carriage-house, stable, with cottage attached; high ground and fine views; locality healthy; rent $2,000 per annum. Apply to JOHANNES LIENAN, No. 105 Front-st.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—About fifteen miles from the City, and 1¼ miles from the depot, on the New-Haven Railroad, consisting of a large mansion and cottage, barns, stable, ice-houses, (filled,) garden and fruit-trees, with ten acres of ground or more, if required; the situation and surroundings of this property are elegant, and will be rented for private or boarding purposes, with immediate possession. Further particulars of WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

TO LET—CLINTON, N. J., AN ATTRACTive country-seat, completely furnished, situated three-quarters of a mile from the station, on an elevation commanding fine views, two hours from New-York by New-Jersey Central Railroad; thirteen very large rooms; hall 10x42; three acres, fine shade, garden and fruit, stable and coach-house; $175 a month for the Summer, including use of horse and carriage. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, at Plainfield, N. J., a very pretty, convenient country house, handsomely furnished, gas, stationary wash-tubs, Beebee range, furnace, &c.; one acre of ground, prettily laid out, good stable, cow and chicken houses; the place is situated in the best part of Plainfield, away from the village, within ten minutes of station. For further particulars address F. S., Box No. 324 Post-office, New-York.

COTTAGE TO LET, FOR THE SUMMER—A small, neat cottage, fully furnished and lighted with gas, and within seven minutes' walk of depot, at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson; it will only be let to a family not exceeding three persons, and with unexceptionable references; rent, from 15th April to 1st October, $650. Address COTTAGE, Box No. 2,891 Post-office, City.

AT FORT WASHINGTON—A HANDsome house with extensive grounds and good stable, commanding a splendid Hudson River view, within three minutes' walk of depot, to let. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

A.—HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURNISHED and unfurnished houses to let at reduced rental, in desirable localities, adapted for private or boarding purposes. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FROM THE 1ST of May, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 121 West 32d-st. R. P. BERRIEN, No. 135 Laurens-st.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE, NEAR 8TH-ST.—To let, furnished, or for sale, a three-story high-stoop house, in perfect order, handsomely and completely furnished. Apply to J. M. PHELPS, No. 135 Broadway.

YONKERS—TO LET OR FOR SALE, A large number of houses unfurnished or furnished, of all descriptions and prices. YOUMANS, Agent, No. 47 Dock-st., Yonkers.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON JERSEY Heights, Jersey City, two-story attic and basement house in good condition; furniture for sale. Apply to GEO. W. WAYRE, No. 40 Park-row, Room 5.

TO LET—A FRENCH FLAT, NO. 342 6TH-AV. Apply on the premises, or to R. P. BERRIEN, No. 135 Laurens-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.

The premises No. 17 East 16th-st., two or three doors west of Union-square, to be fitted into a store on the 1st of May, 1871. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or R. G. RICHARDS, No. 953 Broadway.

A MARINE VILLA AT LONG BRANCH to let, furnished, from the 10th of June next to the 15th of September; the cottage has twelve rooms independent of bath-room, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room and milk-room; piazza all round the house; croquet lawn in front; stabling for three horses; coach-house room for three carriages; use of cow, and well-stocked kitchen garden; ice-house full; bathing ground belonging to the property; the tenant would be expected to keep the flower garden in order. Apply to Mr. T. MOSS, Wallack's Theatre, or to Mr. JACOB W. MORRIS, Long Branch. No agents need apply.

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE—2d-st., near Bowery; water; gas; rent $1,200; neighborhood good. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

YONKERS—TO LET OR FOR SALE, A large number of houses unfurnished or furnished, of all descriptions and prices. YOUMANS, Agent, No. 47 Dock-st., Yonkers.

AN ITALIAN VILLA AT RUTHERFURD Park; high ground, fine views, well shaded, near station, completely furnished; rent $1,000. J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 160 GREENWICH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply at No. 246 Greenwich-st., upstairs.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—STORE, ALSO LOFTS, IN LISpenard-st., near Broadway; store, No. 49, $1,200; small loft, $350, No. 47; second loft, $650, No. 45; small loft, $250; basement, No. 51, $250. Apply in store No. 49, or to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—STORE AND HOUSE NO. 383 Broome-st., near Mulberry-st.; good stand for restaurant and boarding-house. Apply to W. W. STEPHENSON, No. 291 Broadway, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-st., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank, entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER—SEVEN ROOMS, FROM 10 by 12 and 53 by 96; good light. One whole building in Prince-st. Inquire of WILSON, No. 404 Bleecker-st.

TO RENT.—DESIRABLE OFFICES, WITH commodious safes, in the Park Bank building; reached by stair-way and first-class elevator; also, the southerly basement. Inquire at the bank.

WHOLESALE BUSINESS OR STORAGE.—To let, the strongly-built store No. 373 Washington-street, near Beach. Apply at No. 34 East 31st-st., near Madison-av.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25 BY 100 feet, lighted on all sides, near Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

TO LET—THE BUILDING NO. 38 ROSE-ST., near Duane, suitable for storage. Apply at No. 246 Greenwich-st., upstairs.

TO LET—THE STORES NOS. 45 AND 47 Jay-st., near West. Apply to THOMAS PATTEN, No. 246 Greenwich-st., upstairs.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 342 6th-av., 18x90. R. P. BERRIEN, No. 135 Laurens-st.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT IN THE NINTH WARD—A small house suitable for a private family. Address M. O., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY, SITUATED ON 2D-AV. AND 28TH, 30TH, 31ST, 36TH, 64TH, 75TH AND 76TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned, executors of Robert Orr, deceased:

West Twenty-eighth-street—The lot of land, with three-story brick house on front, and brick stable on the rear, situated on the south side of 28th-st., 146.10 feet west of 7th-av., and known as No. 210, (old No. 120.)

West Thirtieth-street—Three three-story brick houses, situate on north side of West 30th-st., 274.8½ feet east of 11th-av., known as Nos. 535, 537 and 539; leased from estate of Cornelius Ray, for twenty-one years from May 1, 1871, at an annual ground rent of $127 34 each lot, and taxes and assessments.

East Thirty-first-street—Three-story and basement brick dwelling, south side of East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., known as No. 216.

Second-avenue—Two four-story brick stores and dwellings, situate on the south-west corner of 2d-av. and 36th-st., known as Nos. 657 and 659 2d-av.

East Thirty-sixth-street—Three three-story brick houses and lots, on south side of East 36th-st., adjoining the last described premises, on the rear, and known as Nos. 238, 240 and 242 East 36th-st., (old Nos. 160, 162 and 164.)

Sixty-fourth-street—One lot, north side, 200 feet west of 10th-av.

Seventy-fifth-street—Two lots, north side, 316 feet east of 1st-av.

Seventy-fifth-street—Two lots, north side, 148 feet east of Avenue A.

Seventy-sixth-street—Three lots, south side, between 1st-av. and Avenue A, on the most westerly lots is a frame dwelling-house.

Seventy-sixth-street—Three lots, north side, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

P. W. TURNEY. ELIZABETH ORR. JOSEPH ORR.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF PROPERTY ON PEARL AND WATER STS., KNOWN AS THE WALTON HOUSE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executors of Rev. William Walton, deceased:

Pearl and Water streets.—The extra large plot of ground on Pearl-st., running through to Water-st., known as Nos. 324 and 326 Pearl-st., and Nos. 264 and 266 Water-st., being 49.1 feet front, 48.3½ feet rear, by an average depth of 231 feet deep. Buildings consist of four-story brick building, known as the Walton House, on Pearl st., with tenement-house in rear, and two four-story brick stores on Water-st., with large rear building, late of the Jordan L. Mott Iron Works, admirably calculated for any large printing or manufacturing business. Fifty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DWELLING-HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 38 WEST 54TH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

West Fifty-fourth-street.—The very desirable three-story and basement frame dwelling, (filled in with brick,) known as No. 38 West 54th-st., south side, 410 feet west of 5th-av.: house is in perfect order, recently painted and papered throughout, contains gas, hot and cold water, and all conveniences; lot 25x100.5 feet; possession on delivery of the deed.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, AT 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, handsome residence in Brooklyn; three-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 77 Hanson-place, fifty feet from Portland-av., lot 20x112; house in fine order and complete, with modern improvements; near the parks, and within easy access of the ferries; high ground and healthy location. Terms easy; maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, AT 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway: SPLENDID BUILDING SITES AT FORDHAM RIDGE, NEAR KINGS BRIDGE.

One undivided third of twenty-nine acres, close to Jerome Park and near new depot of Spuyten Duyvil Branch of Hudson River Railroad. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, at 12 o'clock M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway: West Fifty-eighth-street—1 lot between 9th and 10th avs.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York. WEDNESDAY, March 22, at 3½ P. M., on the premises:

Executor's sale, at auction, of an attractive residence on Waverley-st., and two neat cottages on Prospect-st., Jersey City Heights, Hudson City, N. J., being the estate of R. L. Jaques, deceased. The dwelling contains eleven rooms and improvements, and the grounds comprise seven City lots, well laid out; abundance of fruit; fine view of New-York and vicinity. The cottages contain seven rooms each, and have full lots. Horse-cars to Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries pass every ten minutes, and in every way the property is most desirably situated. For maps apply to auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st.

TUESDAY, March 21.

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

Absolute sale of valuable house No. 51 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Three-story high-stoop, back and sub-cellar brick, containing all the modern improvements.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' office.

JAMES A. FLEURY, Auctioneer, No. 10 Pine-st.

THE GUNTHER ESTATE, Situated in the Village of Jamaica, L. I., will be SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock, noon. This fine estate has been occupied by its owner fifty years, is one of the finest country-seats on Long Island, situated on high ground, overlooking the village and surrounding country; mansion large, Mansard roof, conservatory, out-buildings, &c.; eight acres of land, large garden, orchard and grove. Sale peremptory. Terms liberal.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

120 CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX OF GOUVERNEUR MORRIS WILKINS, DECEASED,

120 LOTS, COMPRISING THE TWO ENTIRE BLOCKS BOUNDED BY CENTRAL PARK, ST. NICHOLAS-AV., 7TH-AV. BOULEVARD, 110TH, 111TH, AND 112TH STS.

SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., and of S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, Esq., No. 182 Grand-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON NORTH-WEST CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 38TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the heirs of John Mayer, deceased:

Eighth-avenue—The lot of land, together with the three-story brick store on the front, and the three-story high-stoop brick house in the rear thereof, situate on the north-west corner 8th-av. and 38th-st., and known as No. 523 8th-av. and No. 303 West 38th-st. Lot, 20x77 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHERRY-ST., AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF HEIRS, IN PARTITION.

ADRAIN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

Cherry-street—The lot of land, together with the two-story and attic brick buildings thereon, situate on the southerly side of Cherry-st., between Roosevelt-st. and James' Slip, and known as Nos. 69 and 71.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—JOHN S. BEECHER as assignee, &c., vs. ABRAHAM B. CLARK et al.—Pursuant to an order of this Court, made in this cause on the 18th day of February, 1871, the undersigned, as receiver, appointed in this cause, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of March, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, the following described premises, viz.:

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, formerly known as No. 203 Walker-street, on the south side of New Canal-street, formerly Walker-street, beginning at a point seventy feet (70 feet) westerly from the south-westerly corner of Chrystie and New Canal streets, formerly called Walker-street, running thence southerly and parallel with Chrystie-street seventy-five (75) feet, thence westerly and parallel with New Canal-street, formerly called Walker-street, twenty-three feet and one inch, (23.01,) thence northerly and parallel with Chrystie-street seventy-five (75) feet to New Canal-street, formerly called Walker-street, and thence easterly along said southerly line of New Canal-street, formerly called Walker-street, twenty-three feet one inch (23.01) to the place of beginning, the said premises being now known as No. 130 Canal-street, and being the same premises described in deed dated May 11, 1848, made by George E. Sherwood and others to Abraham B. Clark, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in Liber 507 of Conveyances at page 29. The sale will be subject to confirmation by the Court.—Dated Feb. 23, 1871.

JOHN S. BEECHER, Receiver.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE AT MOTT HAVEN.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 22, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, a modern and attractive Swiss cottage, 35x32, and four lots, handsomely located on Macomb-av. and Harlem Railroad, three minutes from depot and ten minutes from Harlem River; grounds tastefully laid out; fruit and shade trees; two-thirds can remain on mortgage. Photographic view and maps at No. 14 Pine-st.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S,

AT KINZEY'S.
LINEN HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
NEEDLE-WORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c., 15c., 20c., up.
AT KINZEY'S.
GENTS' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 6c., 8c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
HAMBURG EDGINGS, 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c. yard up.
AT KINZEY'S.
HAMBURG INSERTIONS, 2c., 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c. yard up.
AT KINZEY'S.
LINEN EDGINGS, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c. yard up.
AT KINZEY'S.
VALENCIENNES LACES, 2c., 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c. yard up.
AT KINZEY'S.
REAL GUIPURE LACES, 10c. yard up.
AT KINZEY'S.
RICH LACE COLLARS, 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
REAL LACE COLLARS, 25c., 50c., 63c., 75c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
LACE AND LINEN SETS, 49c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
RICH NEEDLE-WORK SETS, 50c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
GENTS' LINEN BOSOMS, 15c., 18c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
INFANTS' WORKED WAISTS, 31c., 38c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
LOTS OF RUFFLINGS, 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c. yard.
AT KINZEY'S.
LADIES' TEN-TUCKED SKIRTS, 70c.
AT KINZEY'S.
LADIES' TWENTY-TUCKED SKIRTS, 85c.
AT KINZEY'S.
FINE TRIMMED CHEMISE, 45c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
FINE TRIMMED DRAWERS, 50c. pair up.
AT KINZEY'S.
TUCKED AND RUFFLED NIGHT-DRESSES, 85c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
THE BEST ONE-DOLLAR KID GLOVES for 73c. pair.
AT KINZEY'S.
EXTRA QUALITY MISSES' KID GLOVES, 53c. pair.
AT KINZEY'S.
SPLENDID TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVE, 75c. pair.
AT KINZEY'S.
AUCTION LOT OF KID GLOVES, 25c. and 50c. pair.
AT KINZEY'S.
REGULAR-MADE IRON-FRAME HOSE, 19c. pair.
AT KINZEY'S.
LADIES' COTTON HOSE, 6c., 10c., 12½c. pair up.
AT KINZEY'S.
GENTS' HALF HOSE, 6c., 10c., 12½c., 16c. pair up.
AT KINZEY'S.
MISSES' FANCY STRIPED HOSE, 12½c. pair.
AT KINZEY'S.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR OPENING
AT KINZEY'S.
AUCTION LOTS OF DRESS GOODS.
AT KINZEY'S.
TABLE LINENS, TOWELS, LACE CURTAINS, &c.
AT KINZEY'S.
LOT SILK-EMBROIDERED DRESS GOODS, 12½c.
AT KINZEY'S.
EXTRA LOT RICH DRESS GOODS, 25c.
AT KINZEY'S.
MARSEILLES QUILTS, $1 25, $1 40, $1 75 up.
AT KINZEY'S.
NEW CALICOES AND PRINTS, 8c. yard.
AT KINZEY'S.
SHIRTING MUSLINS, 6¼c. yard up.
AT KINZEY'S.
DRESS LININGS OF EVERY KIND.
AT KINZEY'S.
FRENCH CALICOES, 15c. yard.
AT KINZEY'S.
LOT OF LINEN TOWELING, 9c., 10c., 12c. yard.
AT KINZEY'S.
LINEN TOWELS, 9c., 10c., 12½c., 15c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
LINEN NAPKINS, 4c., 5c., 9c., 10c., 12½c.
AT KINZEY'S.
TABLE LINENS, 31c., 35c. to 75c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
LOTS OF PLAID MUSLINS, 15c., 18c., 20c. yard.
AT KINZEY'S.
PLAID NAINSOOK, MUSLINS, 16c., 20c., 25c. yard.
AT KINZEY'S.
MARSEILLES AND PIQUES, 12½c., 21c., 22c.
AT KINZEY'S.
JACONET MUSLINS, 12½c., 15c., 18c. yard.
AT KINZEY'S.
LACE CURTAINS, 15c., 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c.
AT KINZEY'S.
LONG LACE CURTAINS, 98c., $1 12, $1 25.
AT KINZEY'S.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE.
AT KINZEY'S.
LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
AT KINZEY'S.
OPENING NEW STRAW GOODS.
AT KINZEY'S.
OPENING FRENCH FLOWERS.
AT KINZEY'S.
SILK TRIMMINGS, 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c. yard up.
AT KINZEY'S.
SILK FRINGES, 2c., 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c. yard up.
AT KINZEY'S.
MARSEILLES TRIMMINGS, 5c. piece up.
AT KINZEY'S.
LOTS OF RIBBONS, 3c., 4c., 6c., 10c. yard up.
AT KINZEY'S.
ENGLISH PEARL BUTTONS, 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c. dozen.
AT KINZEY'S.
BEST 100-YARD MACHINE SILKS, 8c. spool.
AT KINZEY'S.
FINE ALPACA SKIRT BRAIDS, 5c. piece.
AT KINZEY'S.
LINE OF IVORY TOOTH-BRUSHES, 5c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
BEST 200-YARD SPOOL COTTONS, 3c. spool.
AT KINZEY'S.
BEST HOOKS AND EYES, 2c. card, 10c. box.
AT KINZEY'S.
36-YARD PIECES ALPACA BRAIDS, 25c. piece.
AT KINZEY'S.
ENGLISH STAR BRAIDS, 15c. dozen pieces.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
691 BROADWAY, BETWEEN AMITY AND FOURTH STS.

JUST OPENED, 20,000 YARDS HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTIONS and GUIPURE BANDS, entirely new and fresh patterns, at extremely low prices.
Also, LLAMA LACE SHAWS, bought at panic prices, previous to the siege of Paris. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE HAS REmoved to Nos. 837 and 839 Broadway, second floor, corner of 13th-st., and is better supplied than ever before with real curiosities, ancient and modern; dress goods and shawls, bronzes, china-ware, Persian-rugs, &c. Merchants and the public generally are invited to call and examine them.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

AT GREAT BARGAINS.
WE WILL OFFER THIS WEEK AN IMMENSE STOCK OF LINENS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS AND TOWELINGS, WHITE QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION, AT THE LOWEST PRICES KNOWN IN THIS CITY FOR MANY YEARS.
6-4 HALF-BLEACHED DAMASKS, at 25c. per yard.
7-4 HALF-BLEACHED DAMASKS, at 30c. per yard.
8-4 HALF-BLEACHED DAMASKS, at 35c. per yard.
6-4 BLEACHED SATIN DAMASKS, at 50c. per yard.
7-4 BLEACHED SATIN DAMASKS, at 55c. per yard.
8-4 BLEACHED SATIN DAMASKS, at 60c. per yard.
3-8 DAMASK NAPKINS, at 60c. per dozen, all Linen.
4-8 DAMASK NAPKINS, at 75c. per dozen, all Linen.
5-8 DAMASK NAPKINS, at 95c. per dozen, all Linen.
3-4 DAMASK NAPKINS, at $1 15 per dozen, all Linen.
ALSO,
FINE WHITE GOODS.
JACONET MUSLINS, AT 10c., 12½c., 15c., 18c., 20c. TO 50c. PER YARD.
CAMBRICS FROM 11c. PER YARD UPWARD.
NAINSOOKS FROM 12½c. PER YARD UPWARD.
MULLS FROM 12½c. PER YARD UPWARD.
PIQUES, NEW STYLES, at 18c., 20c., 22c., 25c. TO 40c. PER YARD.
ALSO,
ALL THE STANDARD BRANDS OF BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETING MUSLINS, AT THE LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.

W. K. PEYTON,

NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

Grand Opening,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 20, OF NEW SPRING SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, and LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS. A FULL STOCK OF ALL THE NOVELTIES IMPORTED WILL BE OPENED.

W. K. PEYTON,

NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.

Black Silks.

ON MONDAY WE WILL OPEN A FULL LINE OF BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS, THE BEST VALUE TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AT $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 20, AND $2 40 PER YARD. TO WHICH WE INVITE THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF OUR CUSTOMERS.

W. K. PEYTON,

NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.

At E. Ridley's & Son,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
SALE CONTINUES
TEN DAYS MORE.
COST OF GOODS NO GUIDE TO SELLING-PRICES.
SILKS, SATINS AND MILLINERY GOODS. FEATHERS AND FLOWERS, BONNETS AND HATS. YANKEE NOTIONS, CORSETS AND SKIRTS. NEEDLE-WORKS, REAL LACES AND VAILS. DRESS TRIMMINGS AND SILK FRINGES RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES.

KID GLOVES.

AT 50 CENTS, AT 75 CENTS A PAIR. ALEXANDRE'S AT $1 AND $1 50. TWO BUTTONS, $1—VERY BEST, $2 10.

We hope to have our extension of premises completed in April.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON, NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND; NOS. 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST., CORNER STORE. (Fifth block east from the Bowery.)

At E. Ridley's & Son,

DAILY, NEW STRAW GOODS, NEWEST SPRING SHAPES, Exhibited in Bonnet-room, CHEAP.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON, NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND; NOS. 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST., (Fifth block east from the Bowery.)

AT JACKSON'S,

Broadway and Waverly-Place.
ALL THE MOST DESIRABLE TEXTURES IN BLACK DRESS GOODS INCLUDING THE VERY FINEST GRADES OF BLACK SILKS.
ALSO, COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR MOURNING, READY TO WEAR.

MME. GALOUPEAU, (Late Mathilde & Co.,) No. 53 East 10th-st., near Broadway, will exhibit leading styles of Spring millinery on Tuesday, 21st inst.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

MILLINERY.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

MME. E. BUHLMEYERE, NO. 15 EAST 9th-st., formerly No. 5 Great Jones-st., has on hand the latest and most fashionable styles of Spring and Summer millinery; her own importation.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALONZO DURYEA, WILLIAM E. DURYEA, and ANDREW DURYEA, individually, and as members comprising the firm of A. & W. E. DURYEA, bankrupts.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., register: To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of Alonzo Duryea, William E. Duryea, and Andrew Duryea, bankrupts, will be held at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of April, 1871, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this 18th day of March, A. D. 1871. WILLIAM L. SHARDLOW, Assignee, No. 5 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH RICHARDS KENDALL and CHARLES G. KENDALL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 11th day of March, A. D. 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph Richards Kendall, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, and Charles G. Kendall, of the town of Beaufort, in the County of Beaufort, and State of South Carolina, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petitions by the District Court of said Southern District of New-York. JOHN L. BROWER, Assignee, mh13-law3wM* No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

MEDICAL.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS,
THE LARGEST SIX IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, ARCTIC, PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and Cork Harbor the day following.

"OCEANIC," Capt. DIGBY MURRAY, is appointed to sail from New-York SATURDAY, April 15, at 2 P. M.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $32 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S OFFICES, No. 19 Broadway, N. Y. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Algeria, Wednes.. Mar. 22 | Batavia, Thursday, Mar. 23
Abyssinia, Weds.. Mar. 29 | Calabria, Thursday, Mar. 30
Java, Wednesday, April 5 | Samaria, Saturday, April 1
Russia, Wednes., April 12 | Tripoli, Thursday, April 6
Cuba, Wednesday, April 19 | Parthia, Thursday, Apr. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris....................$145, gold.
Return Tickets..........................$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets..........................$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF DUBLIN, (via Halifax.) Tuesday, Mar. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Mar. 25, 8 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, April 1, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Havana,) Tuesday, April 4, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.

India..........Sat., Mar. 25 | Anglia..........Sat., April 15
Columbia....Sat., April 1 | Britannia......Sat., April 22
Australia....Sat., April 8 | Europa..........Sat., April 29

and an EXTRA STEAMER every other WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $120.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..................March 22, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..................March 29, at 11 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. April 5, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....April 12, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD...........April 15, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....April 19, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. April 26, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, March 25, at 9 A. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, April 1, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
ST. LAURENT, LEMARIE..........SATURDAY, March 25
For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

March 20, steamer RISING STAR, Capt. Gray, will leave Pier No. 42, North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, and connecting at Panama with steamer *Sacramento*, Capt. Farnsworth, touching at Mazatlan, Punta Arenas, San Jose, Guatemala, Acapulco and San Diego, Cal., and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of 17th inst.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, April 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will follow, and sail March 30.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM...March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..........................April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. May 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS (via Nassau) Mar. 23
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..................March. 30
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS (via Nassau) Apr. 6
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 23, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 25, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.—Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail March 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Wednesday, Mar. 29
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Saturday, April 8
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken........Tuesday, April 18
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Friday, April 28
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

FINANCIAL.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

NO. 27 PINE-ST.,

Offer for sale, and recommend as a SAFE HOME INVESTMENT, and the cheapest New-England Security in the market, the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Connecticut Western R. R. Co.,

Coupon or Registered, and by the Legislature of Connecticut made free of all State Tax—Seven per Cent. interest, payable January and July in New-York. They have thirty years to run. The subscribed Capital Stock of the Company is $1,620,000, all of which, except $45,000, has been paid in cash. Of this, $750,000 has been subscribed and paid by the City of Hartford. The mortgage is made in trust to the Treasurer of the State. The Bonds are registered in the office of the Controller of the State, and countersigned by him, and by the terms of the Charter can only be delivered by him to the Company in the proportion of $2,000 bonds for $3,000 cash previously expended in the construction of the road.

The road extends from Hartford, where it connects with the whole New-England system of railroads, westerly to Millerton, on the New-York State line, where it connects with the Harlem Road, north and south; with the Dutchess and Columbia to Fishkill, now completed; with the Poughkeepsie and Eastern to Poughkeepsie, to be finished in July, and with th Connecticut and Rondout Road, soon to be built, opening direct connection with the coal supplies of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. A wide field for business is opened by its numerous railroad and river connections in supplying the country with coal, lumber, grain, cattle and breadstuffs from the west, and returning iron, lime, marble and the manufacturing products of the many thrifty towns along its line.

The grading is complete, a part of the iron purchased, and track-laying will commence as soon as the condition of the bed will permit.

The character of the Managers, among whom are Hon. WM. H. BARNUM, Ex-Gov. HOLLEY, GEO. M. BARTHOLOMEW, Esq., and JAMES GOODWIN, Esq., is a guarantee that the enterprise will be carried through in a substantial and economical manner.

The price of the Bonds is **90** per cent. and accrued interest.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, (DENVER EXTENSION.)
WANTED FOR THE SINKING FUND.
$20,000 of the above-named bonds, issue of June 20, 1869, will be purchased of the lowest bidder. Sealed proposals, naming prices flat for the above $20,000, or any part thereof, are requested, and will be opened March 20, at 11 o'clock, at my office in St. Louis.
ADOLPHUS MEIER, Trustee.

MICHIGAN BONDS WANTED.

Bonds issued by cities, counties and towns in the State of Michigan, in aid of Railroads.
DAVIS & EDSALL, NO. 36 WALL-ST.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 70 BROADWAY,
Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

ELECTION.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 20, 1871.
The annual election for fifteen (15) directors of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, 3d April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 15, 1871.

AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THIS office on the 14th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year and Inspectors of the next election:

DIRECTORS.

JONATHAN D. STEELE,	DAVID STEWART,
JOHN MORTIMER, Jr.,	J. TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
EDWARD ELSWORTH,	THOS. C. DOREMUS,
PETER NAYLOR,	JOSEPH W. MEEKS,
WM. H. WISNER,	WM. D. THOMPSON,
GEORGE F. THOMAE,	LLOYD ASPINWALL,
HENRY ROWLAND,	JAMES STOKES,
EDW. L. HEDDEN,	JAMES R. TAYLOR,
BENJ. G. ARNOLD,	COE ADAMS,
WM. W. PARKIN,	FRED. SCHUCHARDT,
HENDERSON MOORE,	DANIEL S. SCHANK,
PETER NOTMAN,	A. ROBERT'N WALSH,
WM. H. NEWMAN,	HENRY F. HITCH,
JAMES L. FLINT,	G. ST. J. SHEFFIELD,
WILLIAM WATT,	JAMES W. ELWELL,
WM. GROSVENOR,	JOSEPH W. GREENE,
JAMES B. JOHNSTON,	THOMAS POPE,
HENRY A. HOWE,	

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.
ADAM NORRIE, JER'H V. SPADER.
JOHN B. CASH.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board held this day Mr. HENRY A. HOWE was elected President, in place of Mr. J. D. Steele, resigned on account of ill-health, and Mr. PETER NOTMAN was elected Vice-President and Secretary.
P. NOTMAN, Vice-President and Secretary.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 13, 1871.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors held this day, Mr. GEORGE W. GILBERT was appointed Assistant Secretary of this Company.
NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON NEW-JERSEY property, in sums from $5,000 to $20,000. New-Jersey mortgages bought under $40,000. Applications will be received from principals only.
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS, REGISTERED with the State Auditor and payable by the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, for sale by
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO. Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION,
CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

PRICE UNTIL APRIL 1, 90 PER CENT IN CURRENCY.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., March 13, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stock holders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company for the election of three Directors for the term of three years, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 3d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened for transfers on 4th of April next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., March 16, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 3, 1871, at No. 34 New-st., Room No. 27. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and closes at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed March 23, and be reopened April 5.
WM. S. THORN, Secretary.

EDWARD HAIGHT, LATE PRESIDENT of the Bank of Commonwealth, having associated with him his son EDWARD HAIGHT, Jr., will, under the firm of EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., transact a banking and stock brokerage and commission business at No. 9 Wall, corner of New-st., in this City.
EDWARD HAIGHT.
MARCH 20, 1871. EDWARD HAIGHT, Jr.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE STOCK for sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by a sober, industrious man, with excellent references from his last employer; is a first-rate hand with horses, and a good, plain gardener, milker, &c.; will hire for moderate wages. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care, management and treatment of horses, carriages and harness perfectly; will be found willing and obliging on a gentleman's place; good City references; long experience. Address, COACHMAN, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS gardener by an experienced and competent man; has a thorough knowledge of fruit, flowers and vegetables of all kinds, and is willing to make himself otherwise useful. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; the man is a good fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; also understands the care of horses and all kinds of cattle; wife as cook and do housework. Address H., gardener, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman and gardener; thoroughly competent in both capacities; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Call or address Nos. 15 and 17 East 28th-st., livery-stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant man, as waiter in a private family; no objection to the country; best City reference from last place. Call or address W. B., No. 1,240 Broadway, chemist store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and plain gardener; can milk; is a careful driver in City; reliable, honest and temperate; refers to his present employer. Address E. J., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single Protestant man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; best City reference. Address T. L., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN, A situation as coachman; he is a careful driver, and understands the care of horses perfectly; best of City references. Send or address R. G., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant man as coachman; understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver; can show good references; has no objection to the country. Address W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a respectable, trustworthy, sober, competent man, which his papers will show; will be found obliging; City or country; is a Protestant. Address WAITER, No. 227 3d-av., corner 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; one as coachman, the other as first-class cook; best of City references; also an English lady's maid and dress-maker. Inquire at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by an experienced first-class man, (German,) married; no incumbrance; best references as to character and capability. Address S. B. G., No. 306 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN gardener, Protestant, married; understands gardening in all its branches, greenhouses, hot and cold graperies; competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; the best of references. Address C. T., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant married man; no objection to the country; best City references from last employer. Call or address JOHN, No. 59 4th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French coachman, who thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; references will bear strictest investigation. Call or address R. D., No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a Scotchman; thoroughly understands his business. Address W. S., at Graham's Saddlery, No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; Scotch; understands the business in all its branches; best references given. Address A. M. C., No. 67 Nassau-st., seed-store.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JNO. K. HOPPEL.

BOARDING AND LODGING

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN East 18th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Clarendon, Everett, Westminster and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman a large front room, bedroom, communicating. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, "H," Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY FURnished suite of three or four rooms, together or separately; bath, &c., on floor; private table if desired; by season or year, at moderate terms; references exchanges. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED — TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 28 West 12th-st. References required.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A LADY TEACHER; HOME comforts and moderate terms required; private family preferred; references exchanged. Address P. U., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family; can cut and fit children's clothes, operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and will assist in chamber-work; unexceptionable City references; no objection to country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class experienced waitress who thoroughly understands her duties; can make all kinds of salads, and understands the care of silver; capable of taking a man's place; unexceptionable City references. No. 426 4th-av., fancy-store, near 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNdress or chamber-maid and laundress, by a very respectable young woman; is an excellent laundress; French fluting and all kinds of fine washing; country or City; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRES, OR NURSE and seamstress, or chamber-work situation, by a very respectable young woman; she is a good seamstress; cut and fit; operate on machines; has the best references; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would like to take care of a gentleman's house in the City or a short distance in the country; any persons about traveling, who would require such a person, will find her well recommended. Address M. G., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly; will be found trustworthy; good City reference. Apply at No. 250 West 18th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant waitress; two years' City reference from last employer; no objection to the country; is a thorough waitress in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook in a private family; understands meat, soups; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; also pastry; the best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse in a private family; can take entire charge of a baby from birth; best City references. Apply at No. 222 East 26th-st., near 2d av., front room, up one flight.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent, respectable girl, as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, or take care of growing children; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 6th av., below 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking; can bone, lard, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A very respectable woman and thorough cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes; good baker, &c.; best recommendations by a lady in the City. Call at No. 355 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair-dresser and dressmaker; good operator on sewing-machine; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT CHAMber-maid, with three years' City reference from last employer, who may be seen, a situation; is a good sewer, and is willing, neat, quick, and thoroughly competent. 1,284 Broadway, 2d floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, washing and ironing at her house; understands fluting; excellent references. Call or address No. 140 West 17th-st., second floor, rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; will be found trustworthy; first-class City reference. Address No. 148 7th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; experienced in the care of young children; good City reference. Call at No. 155 West 31st-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a private family; can give three years' City reference. Call at 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE by a healthy woman who has lost her own baby, (first;) good reference and plenty of milk. No. 414 East 25th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH woman, a position as first-class cook and housekeeper; understands marketing; excellent references. Call at No. 328 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR a Protestant woman as nurse to an infant. Apply at No. 24 West 17th-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner of 25th-st., are wanted a large number of competent servants to fill places now vacant, viz.: Ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, and girls of all work, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

ATTENTION.—GOOD SERVANTS, PROTestants and Catholics, for City and country, can be promptly obtained at the New-York Employment Agency, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st. Established fourteen years.

ALL PRIVATE FAMILIES, BOARDing-houses and hotels in want of first-class German, French, English, Scotch and American help in any capacity; for City or country, can be suited immediately at No. 138 6th-av., over the drug-store.

WET NURSES, AND MALE AND FEmale nurses for invalids, with City references, constantly at HANSEN'S Nurse Agency, No. 204 6th-st., near Bowery.

PARTIES WISHING ANY HOUSE-CLEANING done, or washing and ironing by the day, call at No. 216 5th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

HELP WANTED.

A GREAT NUMBER OF WELL RECommended girls wanted every day this week at CARPENTER'S Employment Office, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, and girls lately landed; can get the best situations and no delay.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., situations for large number professed Protestant and other cooks, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, and all respectable girls and women wanted of all nations and capacities immediately for excellent situations.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried woman as wet nurse; one who has a full breast of milk; best of City references required. Apply, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., at No. 126 East 45th-st.

PORTER WANTED—BY A DRY-GOODS importing house; a German preferred; must be intelligent and thoroughly experienced. Address, with references, Box No. 222 Post-office.

A FARMER AND HIS WIFE, WITHout children, who wish to go West, can find steady employment and good wages, by calling at No. 3 Tryon-row, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT COOK, good washer and ironer, in a small private family; best City reference required. Apply at No. 235 West 53d-st., from 9 to 12 M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS chamber-maid and seamstress, able to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Call for two days, between 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 18 West 45th-st.

WANTED—WOOD-CARVERS, NO. 105 RIVington-st., (rear.)

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"INDISPENSABLE." — NEW HANDBOOK, HOW TO WRITE, TALK, BEHAVE, AND DO BUSINESS, 1 vol., (post-paid,) $2 25. NEW PHYSIOGNOMY; 1,000 engravings, $5. WEDLOCK, OR, WHO MAY AND WHO MAY NOT MARRY, $1 50. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, a year, $3; half a year, on trial, $1. Agents wanted. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

REV. GEO. J. MINGINS WILL DEliver a lecture on *City Life*, TUESDAY EVENING, 7¾ P. M., March 21, 1871, in St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., near 8th-av. Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the door, or at Tuthill's & Co.'s drug-store, corner 52d-st. and 8th-av.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL—MLLE. NILSSON.

MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce that MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON will give her LAST GRAND NILSSON CONCERT On WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 22, at 8 P. M.

Mlle. NILSSON will be assisted by Miss ANNIE LOUISA CARY, BRIGNOLI, VERGER and VIEUXTEMPS.

The Grand Orchestra under the direction of MAX MARETZEK and Signor BOSONI.

On SATURDAY, March 25, at 1 P. M., MLLE. NILSSON'S GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.

General admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 and $2 extra, according to location; seats for Matinee, $1 extra. Can be had at Steinway Hall, No. 114 Broadway, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 27, MLLE. NILSSON'S FAREWELL CONCERT AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

POPULAR LECTURES.

LAST LECTURE OF THE COURSE BY THE REV. DR. DEEMS.
CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, Mercer-st., between Clinton-place and Waverley-place,
TUESDAY, MARCH 21.
Subject: THE COLLEGE; IN THE COUNTING-HOUSE; A PLEA FOR MONEY-MAKING.
Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the Broadway music and bookstores, the principal hotels, at the central office, No. 246 Canal-st., and at the door.
Doors open at 7 P. M.; lecture commences at 8 P. M.

GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S CHAT

ON IRISH BULLS AND FACETIÆ OF ALL NATIONS.
ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.
TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 8 P. M.
Membership ticket of the Young Men's Christian Association will admit two persons FREE. Admission for others, $1. Tickets for sale at the Tract Society and at the door.

DR. JOHN LORD,

AT ASSOCIATION HALL, MONDAY, On MIRABEAU.
IN BROOKLYN, TUESDAY, 21st., GALILEO.

MARIE SEEBACH'S BENEFIT THIS MONDAY.—Fourteenth-street Theatre. Last Benefit of Marie Seebach. Fanchon the Cricket. (Die Grille.) Seebach, Fanchon. Veneta, Fadet. At the conclusion Mme. Seebach will deliver a farewell address. Tuesday, Othello. Seebach, Desdemona. Veneta, Emilie. Harry, Iago. Debut of Henry Wolfsohn as Othello.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German.
No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

EARNEST TEACHING.
COMMON SENSE MANAGEMENT.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208, Yonkers, N. Y.

AMENIA SEMINARY,

AMENIA, N. Y.
FOR BOTH SEXES.
Term begins April 6.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—FOR twelve only, at Orange, N. J.; home comforts; healthy location; easy of access; terms reasonable. Address PRINCIPAL, care J. Hull Browning, No. 326 Broadway, New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. For both sexes. Seventeen Professors and Teachers. Nine Departments. Term opens April 3. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal. A select boarding-school for twelve boys; pleasant location. Terms moderate.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE. Private classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 26TH-ST. 17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SHARON, Conn.; Spring term opens March 27. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN A SCHOOL FROM 1½ TO 3 P. M., a first-class teacher of German. Apply to No. 128 East 24th-st., on Monday between 10 and 1 o'clock.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000 CAPITAL WANTED BY an experienced party to carry on a branch of trade in an article paying a very large profit. A special or general partner with the above amount can make liberal terms. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., or 4 and 6 P. M., at No. 524 West 38th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN ONE OF the most lucrative inventions extant. No better opportunity can be found for investment by those looking for legitimate business. Terms extremely favorable to the right party. E. E. ROBERTS & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

$5,000 WILL PURCHASE HALF interest in an established business, paying over 100 per cent.; factory to be removed from country to this City. Call at No. 267 Broadway.

A PERSON WITH $3,000 CASH CAN purchase half interest in a pleasant business tour through the country, which will clear $100,000. Inquire at No. 38 West 32d-st.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOB LONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 313 West 37th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 28th day of November, 1870.
MARTHA LONG, Executrix,
JOHN LONG, Executor.
d12-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CROWTHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Chamber & Pomeroy, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of September, 1870.
JEANETTE BARLOW, Executrix.
o3-law6mM*

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM BINNS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 139 East 15th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of October, 1870.
o3-law6mM* WILLIAM C. BINNS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Miss JANE HYSLOP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of January, 1871. JAMES LEE, Executor.
ja2-law6mM*

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

JAMES E. HAYES..................Lessee and Manager
JOHN H. SELWYN..................Acting Manager

SPECIAL NOTICE.—This theatre will be closed on MONDAY EVENING, to permit of a complete rehearsal of a totally original drama, in five acts and six tableaus, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, written expressly for this theatre, and which will be presented for the first time on TUESDAY EVENING, March 21, entitled

HORIZON,

illustrative of a significant phase of New-York society, and embodying the varied incidents peculiar to AMERICAN FRONTIER LIFE in the year 1871, presented with elaborate scenic aids by Mr. J. E. HAYES, assisted by Mr. J. Johnson, including novel and appropriate

PANORAMIC EFFECTS.

The company has been selected for its special fitness to the contemporaneous and lifelike personages represented, including Miss AGNES ETHEL, from the Fifth-avenue Theatre, by permission of Mr. Augustin Daly; Miss ADA HARLAND,

Mrs. J. J. PRIOR,	Mrs. ANNIE YEAMANS
Miss LULU PRIOR,	Miss BEANE,
Mrs. TARR,	Miss Lee,

LITTLE JEANNIE YEAMANS,

Mr. C. WHEATLEIGH,	Mr. J. K. MORTIMER,
Mr. J. B. STUDLEY,	Mr. HART CONWAY,
Mr. H. A. TEESDALE,	Mr. F. CHAPMAN,
Mr. C. WARWICK,	Mr. F. S. WILBUR,
Mr. G. E. SANDS,	Mr. W. H. POPE,
Mr. E. B. COLLINS,	Mr. JOHN PENDY,
Mr. GEORGE BEANE,	Mr. H. H. PRATT,
Mr. J. L. DEBONNAY,	Mr. ATKINS and

GEORGE L. FOX.

Mechanical Department............Mr. JAMES TAIT
Properties and Appointments......Mr. R. CUTLER
Costumes by..........................Miss TRIMBLE
Music arranged and selected by Herr F. STREBINGER

MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M.
Doors open in the evening at 7½. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

THIS MONDAY, last time but one, ROMANCE AND REALITY.
Messrs. BROUGHAM, GILBERT, MARLOWE, RINGGOLD, WILLIAMSON, LANAGAN, PECK, Mesdames BARRY, GERMON, MESTAYER, McCORMICK.
TUESDAY, last time, HOME and BLUE DEVILS.
Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Stoddart, Ringgold, Williamson, Lanagan, Peck, Mesdames Jennings, Germon and Tracy.
WEDNESDAY, last time, MONEY.
THURSDAY, last time but one, MARRIED LIFE.
FRIDAY, last time, ROMANCE AND REALITY.
SATURDAY MATINEE, last time, MARRIED LIFE.
SATURDAY NIGHT, last time, OURS.
The above are announced for POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHTS, in consequence of the production of novelties.
Due notice will be given of the first representation of Robertson's last comedy, BIRTH.
In preparation, and to be presented for the first time in four years, ROSEDALE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE BLACK CROOK.
THE WONDERFUL MAJILTONS.
THE SKATERS, THE RUNNELLS,
And all the great features.
MONDAY EVENING, first appearance of Prof. NELSON and his TWO SONS, who appear among other NEW AND STRIKING NOVELTIES.
MATINEE SATURDAY, at 1½.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $2,250,000.
NEW-YORK BRANCH,
185 BLEECKER-STREET.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY DAYS, as depositors prefer.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.
DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.
All accounts strictly private and confidential.
All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Call or send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.
N. B.—DEPOSITS made on or before March 20 will draw interest from March 1.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
MARBLE, FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward.
One dollar received.
INTEREST COMMENCES APRIL 1 on deposits made now, and is payable in July.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,670,343 83.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

DIVIDENDS.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, March 15, 1871.
THE INTEREST DUE APRIL 1, prox., on bonds of the Oregon and California Railroad Company will be paid at our office on and after that date. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 14th....1:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 15th. 11:00 A. M.
Thursday, 16th...2:30 P. M.	Friday, 17th........ 2:00 P. M.
Saturday, 18th...3:00 P. M.	Monday, 20th....... 7:00 A. M.
Monday, 20th......3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 21st....... 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 21st.....3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 22d. 8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 23d....9:00 A. M.	Friday, 24th......... 8:00 A. M.

REGULAR EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, at 6 o'clock; fare 50 cents, berths 50 cents; state-rooms $1. Steamers leave daily; (Saturdays excepted,) from Pier No. 44 North River, (Spring-st.) These splendid steamers connect at Albany and Troy with all railroads for the West and North. Through tickets issued and baggage checked to destination.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS 1862 AND 1867, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE NEVADA FREEHOLD PROPERTIES TRUST.—The creditors of the above-named Company residing in America, are required on or before the 1st day of September, 1871, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts and claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors, if any, to JAMES FORD, of No. 53 Moorgate-st., in the City of London, England, the official liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said official liquidator, are by their solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor Bacon, at No. 13 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, aforesaid, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

SATURDAY, the 4th day of November, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for the hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1871.
JOSHUA BIRD ALLEN, Chief Clerk.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Shakespeare's grand tragedy of OTHELLO.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH..................as..........OTHELLO
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT..as..................IAGO
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY MATINEE, } Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as IAGO. Mr. L. BARRETT as OTHELLO.
Messrs. Sheridan, Anderson, Fenno, Pateman, Pitou, Decker, Howson. Mesdames DeBar, Bateman, Vultee.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music store, No. 711 Broadway.

In preparation, THE FOOL'S REVENGE and HAMLET.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
FOURTEENTH WEEK and POSITIVELY LAST SEVEN NIGHTS of SARATOGA.
This brilliant local comedy will reach its ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE. On SATURDAY EVENING next, and will positively be withdrawn in a few nights more, for the production of Boucicault's new and brilliant London sensation, entitled JEZEBEL.
EIGHTEENTH SARATOGA MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT.
MONDAY, March 20, benefit of Mr. JAMES LEWIS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.
ACROSS THE CONTINENT
THIS EVENING AT 8 P. M.
OLIVER DOUD BYRON as the "FERRET."
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
SEE IT. SEE IT.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES AT 2 P. M.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.
Mrs. Southworth's drama, HIDDEN HAND.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

THE LINGARDS
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

L. B. LENT..........(14th-st.)..............Director
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
First week of JULIAN KENT,
THE CLOWN OF THE AGE.
GEORGE DONALD,
THE CHAMPION BAREBACK SOMERSAULT RIDER.
MLLE. JEANNETTE ELLSLER.
BATTOUTE LEAPS.
TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES.

FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE.—Seebach's Benefit.—Monday, March 20, last benefit of Marie Seebach. Fanchon the Cricket. (Die Grille.) Seebach, Fanchon. Veneta, Fadet. At the conclusion Mme. Seebach will deliver a farewell address. Tuesday, Othello. Seebach, Desdemona. Veneta, Emilie. Harry, Iago. Debut of Henry Wolsohn as Othello.

SEEBACH MATINEE—CHICKERING HALL, WEDNESDAY, at 1½. Tickets $2, at Christern's, No. 77 University-place, and at the door.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY—Cooper Institute, second floor, east side. On TUESDAY, March 21, 1871, at 8 o'clock, P. M., the regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held, when Gen. JAMES GRANT WILSON Will read a paper on *The North-west and its Discoverers.* E. R. STRAZNICKY, Recording Secretary.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL-BAGS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, March 7, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 3 o'clock, the 17th day of April next, for furnishing during four years from July 1, 1871, Mail Bags, conforming in every respect to the samples on exhibition in this Department, and particularly described in specifications to be obtained on application to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Separate and unconditional bids will be required for each size of the several classes or kinds of Mail-Bags. These classes consist of: 1st. Mail-Pouches made of leather, of five different sizes, adapted in form to railroad, steam-boat and coach conveyance; 2d. Mail-Pouches made of cotton duck or canvas, of six sizes, and in general form like those of leather; 3d. Horse Mail-Bags, made of leather, of three sizes, in saddle-bags form, adapted to conveyance on horse-back; 4th. Mail-Sacks, made of cotton canvas, of three different sizes, and fastened with cord, for transmission of printed matter; 5th. Mail-Sacks of same sizes as class No. 4, made of jute canvas.

The Mail Pouches, both of leather and of canvas, above-mentioned, are of a construction which is patented. But the right is secured to all bidders under this advertisement to make and sell the same subject to the payment, on their part, to the patentee, of the patent fee of twenty cents for each of the leather pouches made and sold, and thirty cents for each of the canvas pouches made and sold during the term of patent, which has two years to run from 10th May next. Accepted bidders will be required to furnish the Mail-bags awarded them under their bids free of all charge for royalty or use of patented articles.

All the above-mentioned articles are to be deliverable, at the risk and expense of the contractor, at Boston, Mass.; New-York and Albany, N. Y.; Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Penn.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Louisville, Ky.; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo.; and Chicago, Ill.; in such quantities and at such times as the Department may order during the term of the contract; and, before delivery, they are to be rigidly inspected at the place of their manufacture; none being received or paid for which are in any respect inferior to the samples before referred to.

The average number of mail bags annually required will probably not exceed the following estimate, to wit: 9,000 Mail Pouches, including both those of leather and of canvas; 800 Horse Mail Bags, and 40,000 Mail Sacks, both of cotton and jute canvas. But the Postmaster-General will reserve the right to order more or less of any or all of the same, as the wants and interests of the service may seem to him to demand.

A decision on the bids will be made on or before the 22d day of April next, and the successful bidder or bidders will be required to enter into contract with bond and sufficient sureties, within thirty days thereafter:

The amounts of bonds required will be as follows, to wit:

For furnishing Leather Pouches, ten thousand dollars.
For furnishing Canvas Pouches, ten thousand dollars.
For furnishing Horse Mail Bags, five thousand dollars.
For furnishing Cotton Canvas Sacks, ten thousand dollars.
For furnishing Jute Canvas Sacks, ten thousand dollars.

The Postmaster-General hereby reserves the right to accept proposals by classes separately or in the aggregate, as may be necessary to obtain the lowest prices; and also to reject all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government shall require such action.

No proposal will be considered if not accompanied with a bond of the penal sum of five thousand dollars, duly executed by two sureties, (whose sufficiency must be certified by a Judge of a Court of Record, attested by the Clerk of such Court under the seal thereof,) conditioned for the bidders entering into contract with requisite bond and sufficient sureties, within the time herein required, in case such proposals be accepted by the Postmaster-General.

Blank forms of these bonds and of proposals will be furnished on application to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Mail Bags," and be addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C. JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

UNITED STATES APPRAISER'S STORES, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, March 9, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 27th day of March, 1871, for furnishing, fitting and putting in place the iron shutters and doors of the United States Appraisers' Stores, Philadelphia, Penn., as shown by drawings Nos. 5, 11 and 15, the schedule, and this advertisement.

Payments will be made monthly, on the estimate of the Superintendent, of the value of such work as may be completed and in place in the building, at the rate of 90 per cent., 10 per cent. to be withheld until the completion of the contract.

The work will require to be all completed and put in place within three months after the contract is signed, and the contractor has been notified to go on with the work.

Plans and specifications of the shutters, and forms for proposals, can be obtained on application to the Superintendent. Bidders will also be permitted to submit proposals, based on their own designs, explanatory drawings and specifications of which must accompany the bids.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District-Attorney of the District where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed to the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of shutters, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals must be endorsed "Bids for Fire-proof Shutters, Appraisers' Stores, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania." CHARLES S. CLOSE, Superintendent.

THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

CONCERNING AMUSEMENTS.

Legitimate and Illegitimate Amusements—Sermon by Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth.

Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, preached to a crowded congregation last evening on the subject of "Legitimate and Illegitimate Amusements." He selected as his text the twenty-second verse of the seventeenth chapter of Proverbs: "A merry heart doeth good as a medicine." Both the old and new books of Scripture, he said, maintain that recreation is a necessity of human existence. Two or three times a year the people from all nations gathered in the streets of Jerusalem, to recognize the fact that in times past God had helped their fathers. These were seasons of festivity, when neighbor met neighbor in friendly intercourse, when games were played, and an old-fashioned merry-making was had, which did not seem either inconsistent with love to God or love to man. The memorable occasion when the prodigal, who had spent his father's substance, had come to his senses and returned to his forgiving father's arms, a feast was made, accompanied with music and dancing; and we can almost imagine now that we hear the strains of music and the pattering of feet on that happy occasion. Coming immediately to the subject of his sermon, he feared, he said, he might say some things which would not entirely accord with the preconceived notions of many, or the teachings of the pulpit during the twenty years. He would put aside all ecclesiasticism, and consider the question purely as a moral economist. He was personally indebted for many facts which have come to his knowledge, to his fortunately unclerical appearance. There was too much of a chilling spirit in the presence of a clergyman, but he went among men on a plane with them, and heard what they had to say without restraint, and not unfrequently has he heard much unwelcome criticism. There was today an inherent tendency to amusement. The body strains itself to the utmost for a few hours, and then comes the unbending. In the lower orders of creation God has planted the same tendency to amusement. They frisk about as though satisfying an irrepressible instinct. Look at the evening sun as it reflects itself in ten thousand mirrors, and does it not seem as if in heaven itself there must be rejoicing? The earth itself seemed rejoicing today. See the little child with his toys, and as his father returns home, he climbs upon his knee, pinches his cheek, laughs, squeals, he is, in fact, an incarnate joy. The father would not repress his joy, he would not make him serious if he could. Men and women are only children of a larger growth, and need their toys as much as other children. Indeed, the motto of the Greek philosopher may be adopted when he says: "He who is not a fool half his time, is a fool all the time." England has her days of general pleasure when the young and the old, the hardy mechanic and hoary-headed sire, are out upon the hillside and the cricket ground. These set times of recreation have given England much of her glory. The Spaniard and Italian, and other nations, have the same season of pleasure, but America has less holidays than any of them, and no season of pleasure. Yet nowhere is it more needed. There is something exhausting in the atmosphere of this country. The life of a merchant is as near like a horse in a treadmill as can be, and the result is that he is prematurely old. They even begin life too early, the young child seeming to want to swap off its clothes for something else. In this perpetual labor, family duties, social duties and political duties are all neglected. Americans are the most serious-looking and serious-acting people in the world. A man is as much apart from him who sits by his elbow in the street car, as if that man was in Alaska; and it sometimes seems as if, if you rescued a man from death, he would not thank you until some person had first introduced him to you. What Americans need is more amusement, innocent, heathful amusement. There are some who would not go to a theatre, and yet would go in crowds to hear an actor read. The stage scenery is not there, but the actor treads the stage all the same. Now, this thing is right or wrong. If wrong, don't do it; if right, do it. If your conscience reproaches you, don't do it; but don't cover yourself with the mantle of hypocrisy. In conclusion, he appealed to the Christian men of the congregation to settle this matter for their children, and settle it on principle. Among the places he would caution all against visiting for amusement, were public billiard halls; not so much for any evil influence in the amusement itself, but on account of its evil associations. Gambling he regarded as the crime of crimes, and the frequenting of public billiard halls led directly in that direction. As to the theatre, he would say if their consciences told them it did them harm, let none go, but if they felt otherwise, let them enjoy it, and seek to elevate its tone. He would never prevent his children from playing a game of cards at home, or dancing. To do either with respectable people could not injure them. Even the aged craved recreation. If he could play a game of base-ball with some of the old men of his congregation, he would add ten years to their life. In conclusion, he assured them that religion and enjoyment were not in conflict, but rather walked hand in hand together.

CHRISTIAN JOY.

The Power and its Effects—Sermon by Rev. Dr. George E. Adams.

Rev. Dr. GEORGE E. ADAMS, pastor of Trinity Congregational Church, Orange, N. J., preached, yesterday morning, from Nehemiah, eighth chapter, tenth verse: "For the joy of the lord is your strength." In all joy, of whatever kind, from whatever source, he said, there is strength. See the sorrowful, the timid, the desponding man. How feeble, irresolute, slow, inefficient! See the same man when a change of circumstances has poured a tide of delight into and through his soul. His eye sparkles, his head lifts itself up, his very tread is at once solid and elastic, a giant's strength is in his arm. If in all joy there is strength, especially is there strength in the joy of the Lord, for this is a well-founded joy, both subjectively and objectively. It is well-founded subjectively, being the joy of a heart right with God—a heart which, by the renewing of the Holy Ghost and the discipline of Providence, and by self-discipline, has been brought into harmony with the Divine government; a pure heart; a heart at peace with itself and with its God. It is well founded objectively, for the very reason that it is "the joy of the Lord." Joy flowing directly from the Infinite Fountain, from the very heart of the Everlasting Love, from the "blessed God," the giver of blessedness to all his true children—a joy fed by its continual recognitions of the power, the wisdom, the love of the everlasting and unchanging Lord of all. We shall see, further, the power of Christian joy, if we consider three things. First, it has its root in sorrow. There is very little substantial joy on earth without a foregoing sadness. The heart must be mellowed for its reception. The night of weeping must precede the morning of joy. It takes the anguish of penitence, of inward conflicts and outward calamities, to bring the soul fully back to Him at whose "right hand there are pleasures forevermore." Secondly, the joy of the Lord is strong, and a source of strength, because it is the daughter of faith. Not the joy of sense, which is like a fire of thorns, over as soon as kindled; nor the joy of self-righteousness, which one flash of Divine truth can instantly sweep away. It springs from a child-like confidence in the Divine perfections generally, and especially in the provision God has made for the pardon of sin through his Son, Jesus Christ. Thirdly, Christian joy is strong because it is twin-sister to love. Both are born of faith. "Whom not having seen ye love; in whom, though now ye see Him not, yet, believing, ye rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory." These two spring up together, and accompany each other, and are fellow-helpers, yet love helps joy even more than joy helps love. The joy of the Lord is strength to resist temptation. Why should I forsake my Savior for the sake of a sinful pleasure, when I am already happy, to the full, in his service? What have I to gain by walking in forbidden paths? The joy of the Lord is strength to bear patiently life's trials. "Many are the afflictions of the righteous," but surely with the love of God in his heart and faith in God's promises, and the joy that springs from faith and accompanies love, he can bear all. No tempests of affliction can drive away a true Christian joy. Its roots are too deep, its foundation too ample and firm. The joy of the Lord is strength, not merely to bear, but also to do. Were Christians as joyful in God as they are authorized to be and ought to be, they would not need so many exhortations as now to "go into the vineyard and work," but gladly would do with their might whatsoever their hands might find to do—whether secular or distinctively religious—for the honor of their Master. A more abundant joy of the Lord on the part of professed Christians, would greatly enhance the strength of their testimony in behalf of religion. "You recommend Christianity. What has it done for you? Does it really make you happy?" Suppose a generation of Christians should appear full of the joy of the Lord, no more doleful complaints, no more "disfigured faces," joy in their heart, joy beaming in their eyes, words of rejoicing on their tongues, joy in every movement—would there not be power in their testimony? The preacher closed by exhorting Christians to cultivate joy in the Lord; Christian joy. To seek it, not so much directly, as by doing the things which will naturally bring a true, spiritual delight with them; by living and loving; loving Christ, loving men, living in and for Christ, living to bless the world; by living, loving, and believing.

HOUSE OF MERCY.

Anniversary Services.

The anniversary services of the House of Mercy in Eighty-sixth-street, near Eighth-avenue, took place last evening in Trinity Chapel, in Twenty-fifth-street, near Broadway, Bishop POTTER presiding. Rev. Mr. SEYMOUR, chaplain of the institution, read the annual report. He stated that the number of inmates remaining in the previous years was 40, received since 133, total 173; of these 32 were sent to their friends, 18 had gone to service, 8 were sent to the hospitals, 19 to other institutions, 32 left with permission, 19 without permission, 4 sent away, 6 died, leaving the number at present in the House 40. In connection with the report, Mr. SEYMOUR took occasion to refer to the general workings of the institution, initiated by a Christian woman, and the great and holy purposes it tended to advance. Though the number received during the past year was far in excess of that of any preceding one, it was intimated that the remedy was inadequate to the work, and the result would be comparatively trifling. He replied, in the words of the Savior, "use the means in your power, and leave the rest to me," and asserted that a charity so great, and which already produced such beneficent results, would not be confined to a single city, but kindred charities would spring up everywhere where similar purposes were to be accomplished. He paid a fitting tribute to the efficiency of the management, and observed that they desired about $2,000 to put their chapel in a condition suitable for religious worship. Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., then delivered an address on the same theme from the fifth chapter of Matthew, eighth verse: "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God." He defined purity of heart to consist not in the knowledge of evil, but in a determined and continuous resistance to its influences. Subjects for an institution like the House of Mercy, he remarked, should be treated with Christian kindness, for frequently they were more sinned against than sinning, and every endeavor should be used to effect their reformation. It was a strange and very hard work, but one which blessed every one who took a hand in it, and next to the possession of eternal happiness, in his mind, was the knowledge of having secured the eternal salvation of others. He earnestly counseled his hearers to a generous interest in the undertaking, and at the conclusion of his address a considerable sum of money was raised for the benefit of the institution.

OTHER SERVICES.

Courtship and Marriage—Discourse by Rev. W. T. Clarke.

A lecture on courtship and marriage, the last of a course, and postponed from the Sunday previous on account of the reverend gentleman's indisposition, was delivered last evening at Unity Chapel, Harlem, by Rev. W. T. CLARKE. He said the subject was one of peculiar delicacy. People who had heart did not expose it to the crowd. Those who talked most about love, as about religion, had very little of either. Men wrote finely, elegantly, profoundly upon law, politics, theology, and everything else, but when they touched upon marriage they seemed to lose both their wisdom and their wit. They were too much married to say much about it. Most young women learned most about marriage from poets and novelists. As well study history in *Waverley*, geography in *Gulliver's Travels*, and politics in *Utopia*, as the duties of marriage in VICTOR HUGO and THOMAS MOORE. People talked volubly about love—a most important and delicate subject—which the pulpit had discarded as too worldly. It was said that every woman expects to be married some day, no matter how old she was. The most perfect joy the world afforded was derived from the union of two loving hearts. This union was a very serious consideration. It was estimated that but one couple in five really thoroughly realized the joys of married life. When SOCRATES was asked whether it was best to marry, he replied, "Marry or not, you will repent it." At the present time the applications for divorce were enormous. Marriage was intended, doubtless, because it was not morally good for man to live alone, and man, but for woman's presence, would be but a sorry animal. Man was created to uplift and protect woman, and she to inspire man with Divine affections. He fitted her for earth, she him for heaven. The great purpose of marriage was to enrich two souls, but this was very seldom completely realized. It either made or unmade; lead into better channels or worse. In speaking of courtship, Mr. CLARKE said that it was too often silly and frivolous. A young man met a pretty girl, paid her attentions, flattered her, perhaps half in fun, and after a little sentiment and unmeaning prattle they ultimately found themselves at the altar, actually knowing nothing of each other, and instead of a heaven they found misery in the union. People made courtship a game of cards, whereat marriage at last trumped the trick. Those contemplating matrimony should be true to themselves. A girl should remember that after marriage she would cease to be adored as an angel, but be loved as a woman, and possibly very dearly—without being told so. Mercenary marriages he particularly condemned, and recommended young ladies thoroughly to test their lovers, to prove them estimable before marriage, and when united to keep them so. Sacrifices should be made; each should study the other; home should be made happy, and when the golden wedding came it should be more joyful than the first, thus proving a foretaste of that world where they neither marry nor are given in marriage.

Presbyterian Memorial Fund—Meeting and Addresses in Favor of the Movement.

A meeting in behalf of the Presbyterian Memorial Fund was held last evening in the Presbyterian Church, West Twenty-third-street, near Seventh-avenue. The united Presbyterian Church resolved in the early part of last year to commemorate the union of the two branches of the Church by raising $5,000,000 for the erection of churches, for liquidating the debt on those already built, and for the promotion of education—$4,000,000 of the proposed sum have already been subscribed, and at the meeting last evening the various speakers asked the co-operation of the church-members toward completing the required amount. Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, opened the meeting by prayer, and stated that Rev. Dr. HALL was sick and unable to attend.

Mr. HENRY DAY then addressed the meeting. He thanked God for the union of the Church, and called on the 450,000 men in the Presbyterian Church to come forward and erect a memorial of prayer that should tell upon the destinies of the Church and the destinies of the world. Every Christian man, woman and child should have a hand in the proposed memorial. Some, he said, objected to the memorial, stating that it was got up for clap-trap and to make a sensation. He acknowledged that it was sensational, and that a church cannot be moved without producing a sensation. The churches were burdened with debt, and it was with difficulty they were kept above water. What greater work, he asked, can be accomplished than to free such churches from the mortgages hanging over them. The churches free would have a greater field for their labor, especially among the poor, and he should admit that it was a shame that their Church did not preach the Gospel more to the poor. The poor will never support the Gospel among themselves, and those who can afford to give a little should help that class. The memorial will be an example worthy of imitation by other Christian bodies, who will follow their example. He believed the time was coming when there would be but one Church, and he was glad that their Church had taken the first step in that direction.

Mr. WILLIAM T. BOOTH next addressed the audience. Before the union of the Churches, he said, the educational institutions were not endowed, the theological seminaries were not fitted to supply the demand made on them, the churches outside the great cities were hampered with debt, which pressed so heavily on them that it crippled their Board and contracted their power of doing good. He asked them if they had any idea of the sum paid for cigars daily in Broadway. He ascertained it to be something about $3,000. There was more money, he said, spent in New-York for cigars and tobacco than the Presbyterian Church gives for everything. In New-York there is spent for intoxicating liquors every year from $50,000,000 to $80,000,000. There was spent annually in the United States for artificial flowers $15,000,000. All these sums were made up of small amounts, so it was in their power by a small contribution from each to realize the amount required for the memorial fund.

Rev. Mr. NORTHROP was glad that they had the testimony of practical laymen on the subject before them. The result of the memorial fund will be to educate the people to a wider and more glorious benevolence. He appealed to them to assist in planting the Presbyterian Church in places where it does not already exist.

Mr. ROBERT CARTER and Mr. GILLMAN having addressed the audience, the meeting separated.

The Bank of Commerce Burglary—A Bogus Policeman in the Case.

In the TIMES of yesterday a report was printed of a bold attempt made by burglars to rob the vaults of the Bank of Commerce in this City, but an important phase of the case was omitted. As then stated, it appears that the janitor of the building, who sleeps overhead, was awakened in the night by the noise of what he thought to be the firing of a gun at the Navy-yard, or one of the harbor forts. Hearing footsteps on the sidewalk, however, he ran, without further delay, to the street. When he reached the sidewalk a man in police uniform, apparently fully equipped, stood on the corner, a few feet distant from the bank-door, while two others in plain clothes, and with caps on their heads, walked rapidly away in the direction of Wall-street. The officer's face was a strange one to the janitor, but the latter, suspecting nothing, accosted him and asked him if he had not heard a noise a few minutes before, as if of some one attempting to force the bank. The policeman replied that he had not. The janitor insisted that there was something wrong, and urged the officer to go inside, but the latter refused, saying that he must go for help first, as he was afraid. "Well, who are those two men who went down the street?" asked the janitor. "Oh, they are private watchmen," was the reply, and with this the man in blue walked hastily in the direction of Maiden-lane, saying that he would go and get his comrade, but he never returned. It was afterward ascertained that this individual was a "bogus" policeman and one of the burglars. It is needless to add that the two "private watchmen" who fled were his confederates. What next? may be asked.

RAILROAD TRAVEL.

Important Trial Affecting the Rights of Railroad Commuters.

The case of MAPLES against the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, just decided by the Supreme Court, in Bridgeport, Conn., possesses considerable interest to the public in general, and especially to commuters on railroads. The plaintiff, who lives at Westport, Conn., had purchased an annual commutation ticket in December, 1868. At that time it was the practice of the conductors of the New-Haven Railroad to require commuters to exhibit their tickets only on the first day or two of each month. In January, 1869, the Company, after several conferences with committees appointed by the commuters from the several towns on the line of the road, the object of these meetings being to devise some means by which the Company could protect itself from the frauds which had grown up under the old practice, made a new rule, requiring the commutation tickets to be shown every trip, and, when not shown, regular fare to be paid. This rule was adopted with the approbation of the commuters generally, as expressed through their committees, and was thought by them to be preferable to what is known as the "coupon system" in use on the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads. In February, 1869, the new rules went into operation. In the following May the plaintiff, MAPLES, took the 4½ P. M. train from Twenty-seventh-street, New-York, and, upon demand of the conductor, being unable to produce his ticket, or to pay his fare, was ejected from the cars at the Harlem River, where the trains are accustomed to stop before proceeding over the draw-bridge at that point.

MAPLES procured the services of Ex-Judge WHITING, of New-York, and brought a suit against the Company in Fairfield County, Connecticut. The case came to trial, a few days ago, before Judge MINOR. It was claimed by the plaintiff's counsel that MAPLES having bought his ticket for a year, had virtually paid his fare on the road for that time; that the conductor knew it, and that it was improper to demand a trip fare under these circumstances. Another claim was that the Legislature of Connecticut had passed an act prohibiting any railroad company of that State from "changing, altering, or modifying its system of commutation," and that the new rule requiring the tickets to be shown every trip was an innovation the Company had no right to make. It was contended, in the next place, that the rule above mentioned was unreasonable, as it subjected commuters to very great inconvenience. And finally, they claimed that the Harlem River was not a proper place to eject a passenger, it not being a "station" within the meaning of the Connecticut law, which provides that no person shall be ejected from a railroad train between stations.

In answer to these various claims, the defendant's counsel, Mr. CHILD, insisted that the contract between the Company and the commuters was a conditional one, the conditions being printed on the back of each ticket; that one of these conditions (under the old rule) was to show the ticket to the conductor "when requested," and that the plaintiff having failed to comply with the request, had not performed his part of the agreement, thereby forfeiting his right to ride as a commuter. With regard to the act prohibiting a railroad company from changing its system of commutation, the defendant claimed that the statute had reference to the system of commutation fares and their ratio to the regular trip prices, and could not possibly be intended to tie up the hands of a company so as to bar them from enforcing such reasonable regulations as were necessary to outflank the frauds which were daily perpetrated under the old plan of showing tickets but once a month. And as to the claim that the Harlem River was not a legal place for ejecting the plaintiff, the defendant relied on the New-York law which permits such ejectment either at a usual stopping-place, or in the neighborhood of a dwelling-house.

The plaintiff having closed his testomony, and rested his case as substantially set forth, the defendant moved for a nonsuit, and the Court granted it, sustaining in every particular the claims of the defendant.

A Mysterious Williamsburg Murder—The Body of an Unknown Man Found in Washington Basin.

The body of an unknown man was found in Washington Basin, foot of Taylor-street, Williamsburg, yesterday forenoon, and from its general appearance there is no doubt that a foul murder has recently been committed. The victim was a man about five feet nine inches in height, and wore a dark brown suit of clothes, with gray flannel shirt. On being taken out of the basin, a deep cut, from which blood oozed, was found over his right eye that had evidently been inflicted with a sharp instrument, and the pockets of his pantaloons were turned inside out. In one of the pockets of his coat was found a white handkerchief stained with blood, which had probably been used by him to stanch the flow of blood from the wound mentioned, previous to his having been thrown into the basin. The murdered man was about fifty-five years of age. His body had been but a short time in the water. It was removed to PARKER's undertaking establishment, Union-avenue and North First-street, to await identification.

Last evening a person called at PARKER's to take a look at the body, and, after surveying it carefully, he left, saying that the deceased was his brother, that he resided in Lafayette-avenue, and that he had only been missing a short time. He neglected, however, to give either the name of the deceased or his own.

LATER.

The Police of the Fourth Precinct ascertained at a late hour last night that the body of the murdered man found in the Washington Basin was that of EDWARD L. CONKLIN, who resided at the corner of Lafayette and Navy streets, Brooklyn. His family say that he left his home on Saturday to collect money, and they saw no more of him until they were informed of his tragic death. Mr. CONKLIN leaves a widow and five children.

Reddy the Blacksmith in Another Fight.

The notorious WILLIAM VARLEY, better known as Reddy the Blacksmith, was arraigned, yesterday, before Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, with his wife, MARY EMMA VARLEY, upon a complaint charging them with a brutal assault upon Miss ELIZA J. WILLIARD, of No. 21 Amity-place, on the 14th inst. Reddy and wife lived in the house, renting rooms from Miss WILLIARD, who alleges that Mrs. VARLEY made an unprovoked attack upon her, and that Reddy chased her out of the house with a drawn knife. Reddy, on the other hand, says that Miss WILLIARD threw a quantity of water over him, and that his wife's resenting this was the origin of the difficulty. The prisoners were held for trial, and meantime Reddy has made sure of no more household affrays in the City by taking up his residence in Paterson, N. J.

Affray on Shipboard.

At a late hour Saturday night Roundsman JEFFRAY, of the Harbor Police, arrested JAMES MCCABE, a seaman, for a deadly assault. He was one of the crew of the schooner *H. E. Russell*, at anchor in the North River, and made a desperate assault upon WM. JOHNSTON, one of the crew, stabbing him in the arm. JOHN MEHAFFEY, Captain of the vessel, interfering, MCCABE also attempted to stab him, but he knocked him down, and handed him over to the Police with a broken arm. He was therefore taken to the Park Hospital for surgical treatment. He was subsequently arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, and recommitted to the hospital.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Ninth Anniversary of the young people's prayer meeting of the Spring-street Presbyterian Church was held last evening in the vestry under the church. The attendance was very large, and the programme varied and interesting, consisting of singing, praying, and a short address by Rev. Dr. AIKMAN, Rev. J. D. WILSON, Messrs. MORSE, CHAPIN, and others.

Saturday night EDWARD J. KELLY and MICHAEL SULLIVAN picked up a half chest of tea from in front of the store of WOODRUFF, STOUT & SPENCER, No. 70 Warren-street, with which they were walking away, when they were intercepted by Patrolman BERNARD TIERNEY, of the Third Precinct, who, attempting to arrest them, KELLY struck at him three times with a knife, inflicting, however, but one slight wound in the arm of the officer. Subsequently both the thieves were arrested and were committed for trial by Justice DOWLING. KELLY stated that he is a printer, living at No. 58 Carroll-street, Brooklyn, and SULLIVAN declared himself to be a boatman, living at No. 47 Chrystie-street.

AUGUST SCHEDEL, and WILLIAM HURLAN, Germans, yesterday afternoon went to the garden of Mr. WRIGHT, at Ninety-third-street, and Eleventh-avenue, to visit a friend who works there. Going into the barn they found a musket hanging up, and as it did not appear to be capped HURLAN took it down, and was handling it, when it was accidently discharged by some means, and the load of buck-shot, which had been in for two years, entered the breast and left arm of SCHEDEL, causing a very severe wound. The injured man was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The attention of the Superintendent of the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company is respectfully called to the man who drove car No. 28, which left the lower terminus at about 10 o'clock, yesterday morning. His insolence to a gentleman who got on at the corner of West Broadway and Canal-street, in company with a lady, was quite unbearable. When asked if that was his habitual manner toward passengers, he answered, in true loaferly style, "If you don't like it, lump it, and go for me." This paragraph is written in acceptance of the challege.

The receipts at the North German General Consulate for the German relief fund, during the past week, amounted to $1,910 89, making, with the previous contributions, $330,454 57. The subscriptions of last week include: $260 by the German Aid Society at Altoona, Penn.; $600 by the Germans at Providence, R. I.; $486 by the German Patriotic Aid Society of Brooklyn; $126 by the Germans of Portchester, N. Y.; $20 by a German congregation at Carlisle, Penn.

At 9½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the premises of the New-York Gaslight and Heating Company, No. 211 Mercer-street, which was not extinguished until a damage of $1,000 had been done to the property of the Company, and $800 to the building, which is owned by JOHN B. MONOT, of Westchester County. The fire was caused by carelessness in leaving a vent in one of the pipes near the furnace.

At an early hour last evening FREDERICK DOBEL, twenty-four years of age, who lives at No. 456 Hudson-street, was assaulted in the notorious Knobel restaurant, No. 143 Bleecker-street, by some of the ruffians who congregate there, one of whom stabbed him in the face and neck, inflicting, however, only slight wounds. When the Police arrived the assailants had fled, and no arrests were made.

The latest subscriptions in aid of the sufferers in France, received by the *Comité de Sécours* in this City, are: A remittance of $171 by Mme. JOUSSE, of Weston, West Va., the proceeds of subscriptions received by her among her friends in that locality, and $20 contributed by an Alsacian at Zanesville, Ohio.

The concert given lately by the German vocal organizations of the up-town districts, under the auspices of the Union Maennerchoir, in aid of the German relief fund, yielded a surplus of $763 80. Of this $285 were realized by the sale of tickets, and the remainder, $458, were subscribed by the societies.

PETER LITTLE and ALEXANDER CRYMBLE, boys, aged twelve years, quarreled last evening in First-avenue, near Fourteenth-street, and the affair coming to blows, the latter stabbed the other in the back with a pocket-knife, causing a slight wound. He then escaped, and has not yet been arrested.

At 8 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the fancy goods store of HYMAN SILVERSTONE, No. 427 Eighth-avenue, doing a damage of $5,000 to stock and building. The property was insured for $2,000 in the Stuyvesant, $2,000 in the North America and $1,500 in the Mechanics' and Traders'.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society will hold their regular monthly meeting, to-morrow evening, at their rooms in the Cooper Institute. Gen. WILSON, the biographer of Gen. GRANT and of FITZ GREENE HALLECK, will read a paper "On the North-west and its Discoverers."

A boyish quarrel yesterday in Washington-street ended by THOMAS LIMERICK (who lives at No. 10) being struck on the head with a stone thrown by JOHN DEMPSEY, of No. 10, and receiving a wound so serious that he was taken to Park Hospital in a critical condition.

The owner of Brighton's Greenpoint and New-York Express, on Friday, fell from his wagon while driving on the James-slip boat. The wheels of the wagon ran over his arms, severely bruising them, and he was otherwise injured by a kick from the horse.

JOHN CRIMMENS, who fell from the roof of the Union Depot, Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, several days ago, died Saturday evening, at Bellevue Hospital, from the injuries he received. Coroner HERRMAN held an inquest in the case.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday floating in the North River at the foot of Fifty-second-street, and there being nothing upon it by which it could be identified, it was sent to the Morgue to await the action of the Coroner.

JOSEPH W. HANWAY, a member of the Fire Department belonging to Truck No. 8, fell from the truck yesterday at the corner of Broadway and Leonard-street while it was proceeding to a fire, and broke his arm. He was taken to Park Hospital.

ANTONIO CASSINVILLA, aged four years, fell from the third story window of No. 47 Crosby-street and received injuries from which he died soon afterward. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

JAMES FLYNN, aged fourteen years, died yesterday at the residence of his parents, from the effects of a fall from a shed on Saturday. Coroner HERRMAN held an inquest in the case.

In the case of HONORA JOHNSON, alias MRS. HUNT, charged with infanticide, as already reported, an inquest was begun yesterday by Coroner HERRMAN.

BROOKLYN.

On the night of the 8th ult., DAVID RICE, a well-known Williamsburg criminal, attacked on the Johnson-street plank road a young girl named ELIZABETH KISSNER, while she was on her way to the residence of her employer, CHARLES NOLTER, with a basket of groceries. He first took the groceries from the girl, and then attempted to outrage her person, knocking her down and trying to stifle her cries by stuffing a woolen scarf in her mouth. Her screams for help, however, were heard, and RICE ran away. He shortly afterward entered the United States Army to escape the Police, but while visiting his old haunts on Saturday night, Detective SHORT captured him and he was locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station-house. RICE has already served a term for horse-stealing, and other grave crimes are alleged against him.

The Classon-avenue Presbyterian Church was completely filled, yesterday morning, by people who expected to hear the pastor, Rev. Dr. DURYEA, deliver a discourse explanatory of the one delivered two weeks ago on the subject of temperance, but they were entirely disappointed. The sermon was devoted to a discussion of the circumstances attending the temptations of Christ in the wilderness.

A large and appeciative audience assembled last evening at the Rooms of Eldad Lodge No. 153 I. O. B. B., on Court-street, to listen to a lecture on "Education and Books," by Mr. ROBERT ANDERSON. The members and their lady friends were out in full force, and were fully repaid by an well-written and ably-delivered lecture. Mr. M. ELLINGER, of the *Jewish Times*, then delivered a few remarks which were fully appreciated, and afterward the meeting adjourned.

About 12 o'clock on Saturday night, JOHN BRYANT, residing at No. 248 Navy-street, while riding through Fulton-avenue on a Green and Gates-avenue car, was thrown from the front platform, and had his shoulder dislocated and thigh-bone broken.

The machine and dye-making establishment of SMESS & BROTHERS, at No. 52 Columbia-street, was entered by thieves, at an early hour yesterday morning, and robbed of about $200 worth of tools and clothing.

LONG ISLAND.

On Saturday the officers of the East River Ferry Company, under the direction of ROBERT SPEARS, the Superintendent, investigated the case of drowning of PETER PILGER on Monday night. The examination took place before a commissioner, and all the testimony was taken under oath. A number of witness testified, among them the fireman, watchman and deck-hand of the ferry-boat *Montague*, and another employe on the boat. It seems from the testimony of all that Officer CARR, of the Police force, did not arrive until after the man had been taken from the water and carried into the cabin; that when the officer ordered the body to be rolled on a barrel it was in charge of a physician, who was doing what he could to resuscitate it, and that the officer's testimony before the Coroner, that profane language was used to him, was incorrect.

NATHUSET, better known throughout Queens County as Dr. HUNT, yesterday broke jail, having escaped from the Queens County Jail at North-Hempstead. He was confined on a charge of resisting an officer. HUNT was allowed liberties in the yard of the jail, and took advantage of it. This is the first prisoner who ever escaped from the Queens County Prison. A reward has been offered for his arrest.

The inhabitants of East Marion held a public meeting last week, and voted to offer a reward of $500 for the capture of the incendiaries who fired the barn of J. BENNETT, of that village. This, with the reward offered by the insurance companies, will secure the services of competent detectives.

The two men arrested on the supposition that they were concerned in the burning of the barn of Mr. BENNETT, at East Marion, have been liberated, there being no proof against them.

The Suffolk County Court and Court of Sessions, Hon. JOHN R. REID presiding, convenes today, at Riverhead. The calendar, both criminal and civil, is quite large.

The residents of Oyster Bay have asked authority of the Legislature to build a $12,000 union school-house.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Jersey City rough named WILLIAM NUGENT, after spending Saturday night and the early hours of Sunday among the groggeries on Montgomery-street, Jersey City, became very boisterous and quarrelsome, and about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, meeting with a private watchman named CHARLES IRISH, struck the latter with a slung-shot, or other weapon, on the forehead and knocked him senseless on the sidewalk. A Police officer came up and arrested NUGENT, who was committed for trial in default of bail. The accused bears a bad record among the authorities, having been before arrested on several grave charges.

Yesterday afternoon EDWARD A. HOWELL was buried from his late residence, at No. 263 Bloomfield-street, Hoboken, at Hoboken Cemetery, New-Durham. Previous to the body's leaving the house, a touching eulogium was given by Rev. A. S. HARRIS, minister of the Baptist Church, Bloomfield-street. At the conclusion of the burial at New-Durham, it was resolved by several journalists present to hold a meeting today for the purpose of erecting a memorial slab as a sign of respect to the man who has fallen out of their ranks.

Early yesterday morning Mr. BENJAMIN W. HARRIS, a prominent citizen and Freemason, died at his residence in Fairview, in the twenty-seventh year of his age. He was a member of Park Lodge, F. and A. M., and also of the Zetland Chapter, Royal Arch, both of this City. It is proposed by the Masonic fraternity to give him a handsome funeral, and the Park Lodge are to have, this day, a special meeting on the subject. The funeral takes place to-morrow.

The salt meadows lying between Newark and Elizabethport were on fire yesterday. The fire extended a distance of several miles, and during the evening the sky was brightly illuminated. The meadows are yearly set on fire by the owners, as they are rendered more fertile by the burning of the long dead grass.

Rev. Dr. WILEY, of Cincinnati, editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, preached the quarterly sermon before the Wesley Chapel Young Men's Union, at the Halsey-street M. E. Church, in Newark, last evening.

Bishop ODENHEIMER preached and administered the rite of confirmation in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Duncan-avenue, Jersey City, yesterday forenoon.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 18.—American Securities opened firmer and closed easier. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table;

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money	92⅛	92⅛
Consols for account	92¼	92@92⅛
United States 5-20s, '62	92¾	92¾
United States 5-20s, '65, old	91⅞	91¾
United States 5-20s, '67	91	90⅞
United States 10-40s	89¼	89
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	110	110½
Erie Railroad Shares	18¾	18¾
Atlantic & Great West. R. R. Shares	35½	35

FRANKFORT, March 17—Evening.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 96⅝ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, March 18—1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened and closed dull and easier. Middling Uplands opened and closed at 7¼d.@7⅜d.; Middling Orleans at 7½d.@7⅝d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. The stock of Cotton at sea bound for this port is 501,000 bales, of which 335,000 are American. BREADSTUFFS—Flour, 27s. 9d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. PROVISIONS—Pork, 90s. ₱ bbl. for extra prime Mess. PRODUCE—Spirits Turpentine, 38s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, March 18.—CLOVER-SEED, 58s.@60s. ₱ cwt. for American Red. LINSEED-OIL, £33@£33 5s. ₱ ton.

HAVANA, March 18.—SUGAR closed quiet; prices irregular; little speculative inquiry; buyers for the United States and Northern Europe cautious; sales, No. 12 at 9¾@10¼ reals. Molasses Sugar declining; quoted 6¾@7¼ reals. Muscovado Sugar, fair to good, 8¼@8¾ reals. Sales of the week, 12,000 boxes. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 38,000 boxes and 4,000 hhds., including to the United States 5,500 boxes. Stock remaining in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 251,000 boxes and 23,000 hhds. BACON declining, owing to heavy arrivals. BUTTER dull. FLOUR dull. HAMS firm. LARD declining, owing to heavy arrivals; Keg, 16¼c.@16c.; Tins, 21c.@21¼c. POTATOES firm at $5@$5 50. HONEY firm at 6 reals. Coal OIL steady at 4½ reals for tins, 4¾ reals for bbls. LUMBER—White Pine—Market supplied at $27@$29; Pitch Pine dull at $24@$26. Box SHOOKS steady, 8¾@9 reals; Hogshead SHOOKS steady at $2 25@$2 50. Empty HOGSHEADS in demand at $4@$4 12½. HOOPS declining; Long-shaved, $50@$56; Short-shaved, $40@$45.

FREIGHTS quiet; Box Sugar to United States, Northern and Southern ports, $1; Hogshead Sugar to United States, Northern and Southern ports, $4@$5; Hogshead Molasses to United States, Northern and Southern ports, $3@$3 50. EXCHANGE—On London, 16¼@16¾ premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, in currency, 6@6¼ discount; do., short sight, 4½ discount; do., gold, 60 days' sight, 3¾ premium; do., short sight, 5@5½ premium.

The TOBACCO crop is entirely destroyed in portions of the Vuelta Abajo district.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 18.—FLOUR—Spring Extras quiet at $6 55 cash. WHEAT advancing with a fair demand; No. 2, $1 25¾@$1 26 seller March; $1 26¾ seller April; during the afternoon quiet and firm at $1 26@$1 26¼ cash. CORN firm, with a fair demand, and higher; No. 2, 53¾c. cash; 53¾c.@53⅞c. seller April; during the afternoon steady at 53¾c. cash; 53¾c.@53⅞c. seller April. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE quiet at 90½c.@91c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull at 78c.@80c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES quiet and steady at 90½c. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $20 40@$20 45 cash; $20 55 seller April. LARD, 12¼c.@12⅜c. cash. Live HOGS active at $6 50@$7 25. CATTLE in good demand at full prices. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 Hogs, 1,000 Cattle. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs, 2,000 Cattle.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—COTTON dull and a shade lower, 13¾c.@14c. FLOUR heavy; Superfine Winter, $5 90; Double Extra, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN heavy; Mixed on the track at 51c.@52c.; Yellow, 54c.@55½c., the latter delivered; Mixed, in sacks, 58c.@60c. OATS heavy at 54c.@55c. for choice Mixed, in sacks. BARLEY quiet; No. 2 Spring, 35c. RYE firm at 95c. for Prime. WHISKY quiet at 88c. Mess PORK quiet at $21. Bulk MEATS lower, with large sales for future delivery; Loose Bulk Clear Sides, 10c.; Shoulders, buyer April, at 7c.; Rough Sides, do., 9c. BACON—Jobbing Shoulders, 8¾c.@8⅝c.; Clear Rib, 11c.; Clear Sides, seller first half June, 12c. LARD dull; Country Kettle, 11¾c.@12c. CATTLE quiet at $3 50@$5 25. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 18.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 3,458 bales; gross, 3,482 bales; exports, to Bremen, 1,750 bales; coastwise, 1,666 bales; sales, 6,500 bales; stock, 294,500 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $6@$6 50; Double Extra, $6 75@$6 87½; Treble Extra, $7@$7 25. OATS firmer at 66c.@69c. BRAN firmer at $1 40. HAY—Choice scarce at $25; Prime at $26 50@$27. BACON—Shoulders, 9c.; Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c.@12⅞c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 16½c.@17c. WHISKY—Western Rectified at 85c.@90c. PORK, LARD, SUGAR, COFFEE and MOLASSES unchanged. Sterling EXCHANGE, 121¾; Sight Drafts on New-York, ⅛ ₱ cent. discount. GOLD, 111⅛.

OSWEGO, March 18.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,200 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $7 50 for Amber Winter, $8 for White do., $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 54, and 2,000 bushels Amber Winter at $1 65. CORN quiet at 87c.@88c. for car lots. OATS firm but quiet. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN-MEAL, $1 90 for bolted, $1 80 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Middlings, $30@$33 ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 90½c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 70c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 52c.; Millfeed, to Boston, $7; to New-York, $6; to Albany, $5 20, ₱ ton.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—COTTON firm. Middling Uplands, 15c.@15¼c.; Middling Gulf, 15¾c. BARK unchanged. CLOVER-SEED sells freely at 11¾c.@12¼c. TIMOTHY held at $7 25. FLAXSEED, $2 10. FLOUR quiet and steady; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 75@$7 50; Pennsylvania Extra Family, $6 50@$7; other grades unchanged. WHEAT steady; Red Western, $1 65; Amber, $1 68@$1 71. RYE unchanged. CORN looking up; Yellow, 83c.@84c.; Mixed Western, 82c. OATS in fair demand, but prices unchanged. PROVISIONS very dull. Mess PORK, $22@$22 50. LARD, 13c. PETROLEUM unchanged. WHISKY dull at 93c.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—COTTON quiet and unchanged. FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand; Family, $6 40@$6 60. WHEAT firm, with a fair demand, at $1 40. CORN dull at 56c.@57c. RYE firm and scarce at $1 03@$1 05. OATS steady; No. 2 at 50c.@52c. BARLEY dull and drooping; sales at 80c.@88c. Mess PORK dull and nominal; $21 asked. Bulk MEATS dull and nominal; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10c. BACON dull at 8¾c. for Shoulders, 10⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides, 11⅛c. for Clear Sides. WHISKY firm, with a fair demand at 85c.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—COTTON easy; Middling, 14⅞c.; net receipts, 100 bales; gross, 295 bales; sales, 325 bales; stock, 12,016 bales. FLOUR dull, but prices entirely unchanged. CLOVER-SEED quiet, $7 50@$7 62½. WHEAT dull, except Choice; prices entirely unchanged. CORN—White Southern firm; stock scarce at 86c.@87c.; Yellow do. dull at 83c.@84c. OATS firm at 64c.@65c. Mess PORK quiet at $22. BACON steady; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Rib, 12c. HAMS, 17¼c.@18c. LARD quiet at 13¼c. WHISKY dull at 92c.

LOUISVILLE, March 18.—TOBACCO active; sales, 156 hhds.; Common, $5 50@$7; Lugs, $7@$22 50. COTTON weaker; Middling Uplands, 14c.@14¼c. FLOUR active; Extra Family, $6 50. GRAIN quiet. PROVISIONS dull and nominal. Mess PORK, $21. BACON, 8¾c. for Shoulders; 11c. for Rib Sides; 11¾c. for Clear Sides, packed. Bulk MEATS easy at 10c.@10½c., loose. LARD, 12c.@13¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 16c.; Plain, 14¼c., packed. WHISKY quiet at 86c.

MILWAUKEE, March 18.—FLOUR firm; Extra Spring, $6@$6 75 for choice. WHEAT in fair demand, at an advance of 2c.@3c.; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 26@$1 26¼; No. 1, $1 29. OATS firm; No. 2, 55c. CORN, RYE, and BARLEY unchanged. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $20. SHOULDERS in pickle, 7¼c.@7¾c. LARD, 12¼c. Dressed HOGS, $7 25@$7 50. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour.

MEMPHIS, March 18.—COTTON dull and nominal, owing to want of transportation; receipts, 1,148 bales; shipments, 415 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN, 61c. OATS firm and scarce at 65c. Mess PORK dull and unchanged. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 9c.; Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Bulk MEATS dull; Shoulders, 7c.; Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c.

BUFFALO, March 18.—Market generally dull. FLOUR steady. WHEAT firmly held at $1 40 for No. 2 Milwaukee Club. CORN easier; sales 5 cars New at 73c.@73½c., on the track. OATS held about 59c. BARLEY nominally unchanged. SEEDS quiet and unchanged. Mess PORK at $21 for Heavy. LARD, 13c.@13¼c. HIGHWINES, 90c.

ALBANY, March 18.—WHEAT in moderate milling demand; sales 1 car No. 1 Amber Indiana, at $1 75. RYE quiet. CORN dull. BARLEY more freely offered; market weak; sales 2,500 bushels No. 2 two-rowed State, in store, at 85c., and 7,000 bushels two-rowed Lake Shore, in store, at 90c. OATS quiet; held at 68c.@70c.

TOLEDO, March 18.—FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand. WHEAT steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 47; No. 2 Red Wabash held at $1 44. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, March 18.—WHEAT—No. 1 Red at $1 45. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS, 57c. PETROLEUM—Crude dull and nominal at $4 75@$4 80 ₱ bbl.; Refined quiet at 22¼c.@22½c. ₱ gallon.

SAVANNAH, March 18.—COTTON depressed, prices declining; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 1,311 bales; exports to the Continent, 3,080 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 69,054 bales.

GALVESTON, March 18.—COTTON weak, but demand fair; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 1,210 bales; exports, coastwise, 59 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 56,190 bales.

NORFOLK, March 18.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 1,240 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,062 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 6,240 bales.

BOSTON, March 18.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 15¼c.@15½c.; net receipts, 12 bales; gross, 355 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 11,000 bales.

DETROIT, March 18.—FLOUR firm. WHEAT—Demand fair and advanced 1c.@2c.; Extra at $1 57½, Amber, $1 49. CLOVER-SEED drooping at $6 40@$6 50.

MOBILE, March 18.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 647 bales; exports coastwise, 211 bales; stock, 61,213 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 18.—COTTON—Market dull and irregular at 13¾c.@13⅞c. for Middling; sales, 300 bales; receipts, 365 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 18.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm; last sales at 48c. RESIN firm at $2 20 for Strained. TAR unchanged.

CHARLESTON, March 18.—COTTON dull; Middling, 13¾c.@14c.; net receipts, 835 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 24,366 bales.

WILMINGTON, March 18.—COTTON weaker; Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 135 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 3,635 bales.

[Advertisement.]
THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place today.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Holsatia	March 21	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Dublin	March 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Idaho	March 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Algeria	March 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Batavia	March 23	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	March 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Holland	March 25	New-York	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	March 25	New-York	Havre.
India	March 25	New-York	Glasgow.
Donau	March 25	New-York	Bremen.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, &C.

Rising Star	March 20	New-York	Aspinwall.
Morro Castle	March 23	New-York	Havana.
South America	March 23	New-York	Rio de Janeiro.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

MONDAY.

For California, South Pacific, Central America and Kingston, Jam., by the *Henry Chauncey*, at 10 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—Dr. E. S. Hoffman, Mrs. E. Smith, Miss C. Miller and maid, Col. W. W. Holland, A. M. Robider, Mrs. Benson, R. H. Carver, J. W. Sappy, L. W. Walker, A. J. La Vant, Mrs. M. E. Beauchamp, Robert Mayer, V. Matthew, C. S. Johnson, H. B. Ainsworth, W. R. Robeson, H. Lint, R. W. Crane, E. C. Kittridge and wife, H. Hers, James Hunter, Mrs. A. Athaton, Miss S. Mustan, Miss A. Howe, Miss Lincoln, B. G. W. Lichtenberg, C. H. Howe, Miss C. Hess, W. T. Perry, J. B. Pinkham, T. C. Donnelly, J. C. Conklin, Charles Keely, T. Adams, Mrs. Patterson, and 44 steerage.

In steam-ship City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz.—George C. Freeborn, Miss Adelson, J. Knowlton, Jas. M. Coburn, John Hargous, bearer of dispatches to President of New-York and Tehuantepec Railroad, Mr. Chester, wife and 7 children, Mrs. Jewell and 2 children, Mac Endelmann, James Trumbeedy, G. Ranemburg, C. Gandoulf, V. Gassei, Feo de Quesado, J. C. Longstrette.

MARCH 19—*In steam-ship India, from Glasgow.*—Mr. Reynolds and lady, Mr. Hayes and lady, Mrs. Henderson and children, John and James Cunningham, Messrs. Cairns, Erskine, Thetford, Allan, Barton, Fyfe and Iis.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:04 | Sun sets.....6:12 | Moon sets...6:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.7:27 | Gov. Island..8:16 | Hell Gate...9:38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, March 19.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Donau, (N. G.,) Ernst, Bremen March 4, via Southampton 7th, with mdse. and 295 passengers to Oelrich & Co. Had strong westerly gales up to the Banks, from thence moderate weather, fog and much rain. On the south spit of the Banks passed some ice and one iceberg.

Steam-ship Acadia, (Br.,) Tannock, Leghorn Feb. 6, Naples 11th, Messina 15th, Palermo 16th and Gibraltar 24th, with fruit and 36 passengers to Henderson Bros. March 2, in lat. 32 25, lon. 22 12, had a gale from N. W.; 8th, lat. 32 08, lon. 42 46, spoke bark Integrity, (Br.,) bound E.

Steam-ship City of Mexico, Zimmerman, Vera Cruz March 8, via Sisal 11th and Havana 14th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship India, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow March 5, and Moville same date, with mdse. and 171 passengers to Henderson Bros. & Co. Experienced strong gales from S. W. to N. W. as far as Cape Race: thence light variable winds with occasional fog.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah March 16, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to G. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Sherwood, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Becket, Charleston March 16, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Victor, Gates, New-Orleans March 12, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Ship John Bryant, Holmes, San Francisco July 27, via Honolulu Oct. 28, with mdse. to Sutton & Co. Had light breezes and moderate weather to Cape Horn; passed the Cape Jan. 2; from thence to the equator had constant N. E. winds, with hard gales and bad weather between 35 and 25 S.; was 48 ds. from the Cape to the equator, crossed in lon. 34 W., on Feb. 19; had fine N. E. trades and good weather till crossing the Stream, since which time have had variable winds and thick fog, with rainy weather; has been 3 ds. within 50 miles of Sandy Hook with very little wind.

Ship Imperial, (of Boston,) Taylor, Calcutta Nov. 11, Sand Heads Nov. 13, with mdse. to Isaac Taylor. Passed Cape of Good Hope Jan. 17; crossed the equator Feb. 17, in lon. 33 40; had light winds most of the passage and has been inside Fire Island since last Wednesday, with thick fog; March 14, lat. 38 40, lon. 74, saw ship Peter Maxwell, (Br.,) hence for Liverpool via Savannah; Dec. 10, Ebin Beers, first officer, aged 35 years, a native of Harwich, Mass., died of consumption.

Ship Princeton, Hough, Liverpool Jan. 22, with mdse. to W. T. Frost. Made the northern passage, and had westerly gales to the Banks; Feb. 14, lat. 47 24, lon. 37 25, had a hurricane from N. W. to S. W. lasting 48 hours, lost fore and maintopsail, split foresail, shipped heavy seas, stove bulwarks, binnacle, filled the cabin full of water, damaged provisions, and lost everything movable off deck.

Bark Abby Bacon, (of Boston,) Dudley, Yokohama Oct. 2, with tea to order—vessel to master. Passed Anjier Dec. 20, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 26, St. Helena Feb. 8, and crossed the Equator Feb 25, in lon. 35. First part of the passage had light S. W. winds, afterward strong N. E. winds to Cape Hatteras; has been 5 ds. north of that point, with strong N. and N. W. winds, with dense fog. Dec. 18, in the Jasper Straits, passed a large quantity of wreck stuff, and about 4,000 boxes of tea, apparently but a short time in that condition.

Bark Eros, (Norw.) Tergelson, Marseilles 55 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 2; had fine weather; March 1, lat. 36, lon. 71, saw a schooner hailing from Searsport, with spars gone, water-logged and abandoned, lumber-loaded, apparently a long time in that condition; same date saw bark Woodman, (of Liverpool,) lumber-loaded, water-logged and abandoned, (before reported.)

Bark Mary Bentley, Clark, Trieste Nov. 26, Zante, Dec. 26, and Malta Jan. 17, with fruit to order—vessel to J. S. Clark. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 2; experienced heavy weather in the Mediterranean; since had fine weather.

Bark Rothemay, (of Picton, N. S.,) Monroe, Buenos Ayres Jan. 2, via St. Thomas March 4, with hides and wool to order. Since leaving St. Thomas had fine weather to Cape Hatteras; has been 8 ds. N. of that point, with strong N. E. and N. W. winds. Put into St. Thomas short of provisions.

Bark Vidar, (Norw.,) Olsen, Sunderland 66 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to order. Had fine weather.

Brig Anna, (of Bermuda,) Morrow, Arecelbo, P. R., 11 ds., with molasses to Burdett & Pond—vessel to Peniston & Co. Had variable weather; been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Emelia Celestina, (Ital.,) Almado, Naples 68 ds., with fruit to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 2; had variable weather; March 1, lat. 24, lon. 47, spoke schooner Aquidneck, from Messina for New-York.

Brig Teresina, (Ital.,) Lauro, Naples 71 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 1; had variable weather.

Brig Johanna, McCarty, Galveston March 3, with cotton, &c., to C. H. Mallory—vessel to J. Swan. Had fine weather.

Brig Arctic, (of Barrsboro, N. S.,) Crane, Seville 46 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Whitney & Co. Had variable weather; 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Alice, (of Shelbourne, N. S.,) Peterson, Aquin 14 ds., with logwood to Richard Thackery—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 2 ds. off the Hook in the fog; left in port schrs. Decorra, Clark, for New-York next day, and J. W. Maitland, from Jacksonville, disc'g.

Brig Dundee, (Br.,) Bradshaw, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 days, with potatoes to W. F. Duryea—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Pilot's Bride, Orlando, Humacao, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with calms and dense fog.

Schr. Cora Etta, (of South Thomaston, Me.,) Sleeper, Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Wm. T. Brown & Co. Had fine weather throughout.

Schr. Roque Alayo, (Sp.,) Valbowrat, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. winds and fog.

Schr. U. S. C., (of Porthleven,) James, Palermo 52 ds., with fruit to James Robinson & Co.—vessel to George F. Bulley. Had fine weather.

Schr. Edwin Reed, (of Boston,) Hawes, Matanzas 8 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Sons & Co.—vessel to C. L. Guilleaume & Co. Had fine weather, with strong southerly breezes; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras. Left in port bark Almoner, (of Boston,) to sail March 18.

Schr. Leading Star, (of St. John, N. B.,) Foote, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Ida Birdsall, Birdsall, Darean, Ga., 10 ds., with lumber to J. H. Risley & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Alice Oakes, Marston, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chas. H. Moller, Brown, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. George & Albert, Carter, Portland, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Nellie Bell, Stow, Portland, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. R. A. Ford, (Br.,) Carpenter, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with lath to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Challenge, Ferguson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Light Boat, Wood, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. S. S. Lewis, Eldridge, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Pallas, French, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Gentile, Eldridge, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Smith, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. James Phelps, Phelps, Connecticut River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alligator, McGregor, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Lizzie C. Hickman, Robinson, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. H. G. Hand, Hand, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. John Mosser, Rhodes, Richmond, Va., 6 ds., with mdse. to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Adelia Kelly, Raymond, Philadelphia, for Wareham.

Schr. Pauline, Raymond, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Clyde, Hathaway, Wareham, for Philadelphia.
Schr. L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, Barnstable.
Schr. Emma Bacon, Bearse, Baltimore.
Schr. Rebecca Florence, Rich, Baltimore.
Schr. B. Oliphant, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. Celestia Allen, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Z. Stratton, McFadden, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Granite State, Burgess, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Clara Merrick, Hand, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Hase, McGinnis, Greenwich.
Schr. Flag, Morrell, Greenwich.
Schr. Sarah Maria, Leon, Oyster Bay.
Schr. Watchful, Reynolds, Providence.
Schr. Maud Webster, Small, Providence.
Schr. L. A. Toilles, Day, Providence.
Schr. Fashion, Garbray, Bridgeport.
Schr. Geo. B. Conover, Perry, Hartford.
Schr. Edward Slade, Soper, Baltimore.
Schr. Wm. Allen, Grant, Baltimore.
Schr. Ida, Deering, Taunton.
Schr. J. S. Swan, Knapp, Oyster Bay.
Schr. Constitution, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. Isaac Hickley, Randolph, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Jane, Lee, Virginia.
Schr. O. P. Burns, Clayton, Virginia.
Schr. J. S. Gilmore, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. War Steed, Allen, Virginia.
Schr. Barbara, Hedding, Virginia.
Schr. Mary S. Tibbitts, Archer, Virginia.
Schr. T. H. W. White, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. Whitewing, Parker, Virginia.
Schr. Emma E., Allison, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W., clear.

Below.

Bark Sunny Region, (of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, from Malaga Jan. 31, with fruit, &c., to J. W. Elwell & Co. By pilot-boat Edmund Driggs, No. 7.

Brig Durigo, from ——. By pilot-boat Edmund Driggs, No. 7.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., March 19.—Arr. steamers Blackstone, from Baltimore, Neptune, from New-York; bark Clotilda, from Cienfuegos; brig Deirpea, from Fortune Island.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 19.—Arr. bark Florence Chipman, from Liverpool; schr. John S. Lee, from Baltimore.

Sld. ship Aracan, for Savannah; steam-ship Manhattan, for New-York; Helen L. Snow, for Satilla, Ga.

LEWES, Del., March 19.—Schr. Ring Dove, from Porto Rico, ordered to New-York.

In harbor—Barkentine C. S. Rogers and schrs. A. C. Bernard and Emmet Green, all from Cardenas steamer Pelican, from Maurice River, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Brig Ramirez, Bernard, from Messina, which arrived 18th inst., reports had strong W. gales in the Mediterranean; from thence variable weather; was 3 ds. off Sandy Hook with dense fog.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 21, by the bark Abby Bacon, in the Indian Ocean, bark Fair Leader, (Br.,) from Macon, for London.

March 8, by schr. Leading Star, in lat. 24 30, lon. 80 32, schr. Potosi, hence, for Cuba.

Feb. 27, by brig Ramirez, in lat. 33 20, lon. 53 30; schr. Impulse, (Br.,) from Windsor, N. S., for Bahia, 6 ds. out.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, March 19.—The Inman steamship City of Baltimore, New-York, for Liverpool, touched here today and proceeded.

The Cunard steamship Parthia, New-York, for Liverpool, arrived today.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
SILK AND PONGEE SUN UMBRELLAS.
PARASOLS
"EN TOUT CAS" AND "BAIN DE MER" OF THE BEST LONDON MAKE. ALSO,
CANES, RIDING STICKS, AND WHIPS.

LOBDELL'S
SPECIAL SALE
SPRING OVERCOATS,
AT HIS NEW UPTOWN
CLOTHING BAZAAR,
NO. 1,180 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF 29TH-ST.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
LOUISIANA & MISSOURI RIVER
RAILROAD OF MISSOURI. GUARANTEED BY
CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
UNDER PERPETUAL LEASE.
These Bonds are due in 1900, bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent., payable semi-annually, February and August, free of Government tax; issue limited to $16,000 per mile; can be registered; can also be converted into a guaranteed Preferred Stock, retaining same security and rate of interest.
The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are bound to pay the coupons for interest on the bonds as they mature, also if converted, a perpetual dividend of 7 per cent. semi-annually on the guaranteed Preferred Stock.
The Bonds are offered at 90 per cent. and accrued interest. Application for same and for further information may be made to
M. K. JESUP & CO., 12 Pine-St., N. Y.
AND
THE THAMES LOAN & TRUST CO.
F. NICHOLS, President, Norwich, Conn.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
WILL SELL THEIR STOCK OF
Bronze and Imitation Bronze
GAS FIXTURES,
AT
MUCH LESS THAN THE ACTUAL COST OF MANUFACTURE.
These goods are of the newest patterns, and in finish superior to any in the market. To those furnishing houses this is an opportunity to procure the
BEST CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c.,
at a less price than they would pay for inferior fixtures.
IT IS OUR INTENTION TO GIVE UP ENTIRELY THIS BRANCH OF OUR BUSINESS, WHICH CAUSES SO GREAT A REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Ball, Black & Co.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway, N.Y.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA
HAIR-CORD SKIRT,
NOW READY.
NO. 761 BROADWAY.

READY!—FOR RICH AND RACY READING, with portraits, biographies and characters of noted men and women; Physiognomy, Ethnology, Psychology, Choice of Pursuits; or, What Can I Do Best? See April number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 30 cents, or $3 a year. "On trial," half a year, $1. Newsmen have it. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

THE SPRING OPENING OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, will take place TODAY.